FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872. NUMBER 182.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Wilson arrived in Cincinnati yesterday on his way to speak in Indiana.

Governor Noyes and Hon. Henry Wilson made speeches at Clifton, Ohio, last night.

The Democratic Convention of the Eleventh Ohio District nominated Samuel F. Nast, a Liberal Republican, of Gallipolis, for Congress by acclamation.

Senator Wilson was serenaded at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati, last night, by an immense crowd. He made a short speech, and then went to Clifton, where he addressed a meeting.

The Washington *Star* says that every member of the delegation addressed by Mr. Sumner in his letter is now an avowed Grant man.

Senator O'Brien the leader of the Apollo Hall Democracy of New York city, has came out a straight Democratic nomination for President. He is very influential with the Irish Democracy.

Hon. Henry Wilson spoke only five minutes at Clifton, Ohio, last night. He argued that the Republican party was the true reform party, the champion of humanity in the past. He spoke of its past generous record, and said it had made mistakes, but the work of correcting them had been began. He criticised the proposition to give power to the Democrats, who had simply acquiesced in the achievements of the Republican party. Before entrusting them with power they should support righteousness, not by compulsion, but for love of it.

William A. Kendall, of Fulton county has been nominated for Representative by the Republicans of the Fulton and Bedford legislative District.

The National Democratic Executive Committee held a secret session in New York yesterday morning to discuss political business.

The Grant and Wilson Club of Akron, Ohio, already numbers 500 members, including many Democrats, and more are coming in.

Returns from various counties of East Tennessee, of the election on Thursday, show decided Republican victories in the county elections. "Sumner's letter was circulated in handbill form among the colored voters. Their answer at the ballot-box shows the most united Republican vote cast by them for five years. The Grant column stands firm in East Tennessee —united for Grant next November.

The Washington, *Chronicle* prints a list of one hundred and nineteen German papers supporting Grant. It has also a list of those supporting Greeley and Brown. If number some hundred and five. This is a sufficient answer to the bragging and boasting about the Germans following Mr. Schurz. Of course the Greeley list includes all the Democratic papers, and, in fact is made up from that source with very few exceptions.

Messrs. Dalton, Day and Connolly states that there was no bolt from the recent Labor Reform Conference, but that body unanimously called a National Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 23d of August.

Mr. Greeley goes to Rhode Island to-day, where he will remain a few days.

At the invitation of several prominent business men, Genteal Banks has agreed to address a meeting shortly, in Wall street or Broad street, New York, upon the subject of finances.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, has declared for Grant; a good exchange for Banks.

A circular will soon be issued, calling an Irish Republican National Convention, to meet at Philadelphia in the middle of September, in the interest of Grant and Wilson.

The Newark *Adegrtiser* gives the following description of a little scene:

GRANT (verbally) TO PLEASANTON.—What is the matter with Schurz? I am willing to treat him fairly and give him all the consideration his Senatorship should command.

PLEASANTON TO SCHURZ.—I have had an interview with the President. If you will support him in the San Domingo business, you can have the Missouri patronage and pretty much all the foreign appointments.

BYTER.—SCHURZ TO PLEASANTON.—How did I understand you? Now that you have been kicked out of office, what is your recollection of the infamous bribe?

PLEASANTON TO SCHURZ.—Not in the habit of having any question raised about my words. The President, when he asked your support, must have meant to pay for it. That is the rule among business men. I understood that you were to have full swing in patronage.

SCHURZ TO THE PUBLIC.—Now see I didn't do it. I am spotless, all clad in white array.

That is all we can gather out of the correspondence between Pleasanton and Schurz.

The Ashtabula (Ohio) *Sentinel* was not aware that it was "out for Greeley" until an announcement to that effect appeared in the New York *Tribune*. When the news got around home, the *Sentinel* gave it this mention: "It happens that since the Cincinnati Convention, no paper in Ohio has been more decidedly for the Republican nominee than the *Sentinel*. As to the assertion of the *Tribune*, it is simply untrue—wholly so—and unaccountable to us, except it is trying to make itself acceptable to its new allies by lying freely."

The following named gentlemen have accepted invitations to address the Veterans' Convention at Pittsburgh in addition to those heretofore announced: General's Horace Binney Sargent, Boston; Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; R. J. Oglesby, Illinois; Joseph R. Hawley, Connecticut; John T. Averill, Minnesota; Steward L. Woodford, New York; James A. Garfield, Ohio; Henry Wilson, Massachusetts; C. C. Carpenter, Governor of Iowa; N. P. Chipman, of Washington; Cols. D. R. Branson, B. T. Morgan, New York; Majors Willard Bullard and H. M. Dalrymple.

The Boston Republican papers don't take much stock in Mr. Greeley's letters. The *Advertiser*, the old Whig and Republican organ, says:

"Such has been the popular estimate or the moral elevation of his sentiments, that his most ridiculous crotchets have commanded a sort of respect. The strong light in which he now places himself shows even to the faithful admirers who

—have honored him, followed him,

Lived in his mind and magnificent eye,

that he is but common clay, like the rest of us."

The *Globe* more emphatically declared that Sumner:

"Blinded by the passions and resentments of a personal controversy, has grossly perverted his guardianship and sacrificed the welfare of his "ward" upon the altar of private enmity. The pretended advice which he gives to the colored race is unwarranted and false, and while it is ruinous to their interests it also gives the life to the whole record of his public career.

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier* says it is claimed it. G. will make a good President because he has been a good editor; but a man may be good for some things and not good for others. The Sage has many good qualities of both head and heart, but his utter unfitness for the office of President recalls the lines of an old poet on

YE PIGGE.

Ye pigge he is a pretty fowle,
And wondrous good to eat;
Hys ham is goode, lykwise hys jowle,
And eke hys little feete;
But though you try a thousand yeare,
I trow you still will fayle
To make a slike purse of hys eare,
Or a pigge of hys tayle.

New York newspaper gossips say: "Cyrus Field has sold his interest in the *Evening Mail*; the *Evening Express* is for sale; a new Republican morning journal is about to be started; Manton Marble is so disgusted at Greeley's nomination that he intends to keep out of the city during the campaign."

The Hebrew vote in this country is not so large as to be sought with the zeal given to greater numbers; and yet it is intelligent and usually compact. The Hebrew *Leader* published in Boston, after a long article commending Grant and his administration, says: "With these facts before us, all will admit that Gen. Grant is entitled, even if not, according to the opinions of some, to the votes, at least to the gratitude and respect of the Jewish American citizens."

Little boy—Be you the drug man? Druggist —yes, sonny, what can I do for you? Little boy —Dad has got 'em again! His boots are full of 'em, and he is howling like thunder, and mother sent me over to get suthin for him quick. Druggist—What does he want? Little boy—Don't know, but he's yellin' for anything to beat Grant.—*Buffalo Express.*

THE OLD WORLD.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

LONDON, August 2.—Seventeen thousand emigrants sailed from Liverpool for America during July.

FRANCE.

AUTHENTICITY OF LIVINGSTON'S LETTERS DOUBTED.

PARIS, August 2.—*Le Temps* is inclined to doubt the authenticity of the Livingstone letters published by Stanley. It quotes the opinion of the German geographer Kiepert, who discovers various geographical blunders in the letters. He thinks part of the narrative was invented by Stanley, and hence the whole is valueless, and hints that it is possible that Stanley never saw Dr. Livingstone.

SPRINGFIELD.

Break in the Canal.

SPRINGFIELD, August 2.—The wall of the upper level of the canal broke this morning at the New Massett paper mill. The break made is fifty feet wide by fifty deep, extending two hundred feet to the second level. The canal to the mill is partially undermined. Loss $25,000.

ON THE STUMP.

The Temporary President of the Cincinnati Convention Declares for Grant.

GREAT SPEECH OF Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, OF OHIO, LAST NIGHT.

A Caustic Review of Greeley's Qualifications and Supporters.

Hon. Stanley Matthews delivered a speech last night, in the village of Clifton, near Cincinnati, in which he took strong ground for Gen. Grant, and against Horace Greeley. Judge Matthews was one of the leaders of the "Reform" movement that culminated in the Cincinnati Convention, and was temporary President of that gathering. His speech, on taking the chair, will be recollected, and was greatly applauded by the Liberal papers.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

In his speech at Clifton last night, Judge Matthews, devoted the first part to a consideration of the claims of the Cincinnati Convention on the people. He said:

The particular measures of reform mentioned in the call for this convention, in my mind, and that of the gentlemen in Cincinnati who united in responding to it, were subordinated to the grander and more general reform, which included all; that embraced in a movement intended to work the disintegration of both political organizations, which should draw the line distinctly between public and party interests, and unite the best men of all the people from both parties, against the politicians and those followers of their camps. The essential and cardinal idea of such a movement consisted in its being an appeal to the whole people as such, to rid themselves of the entire system of party tyranny and corruption; and to elect to the Presidency a statesman whose administration should constitute a new party out of the best of both the old ones, bestowing office as a trust according to the ability with which it would be administered, and not as a reward for diligence and unscrupulousness in seeking it.

Its success depended upon the unselfishness and disinterestedness of the convention which, called in the cause of reform, was bound to set an example of reform. It required the hearty and unanimous selection of candidates who were not seeking the nomination—who would accept it only if offered without terms, and taking it would feel under no obligations for its tender except to prove worthy of it.

Such an idea, it was said, was Utopian. So, it seems, the result has proven. The convention fell below the mark of its own necessary standard. It was filled with politicians of the ordinary stamp—men who wanted offices for themselves and their friends, and who, consequently, determined no one should be nominated to dispense office, in case of his election, who would not acknowledge and remember the obligations to reward party services.

It found such men, who, personally and by agents, were soliciting the situation; men who, personally or by their spokesmen, were willing to negotiate for it. A bargain was struck, and the nominations were made.

It could scarcely happen, in such circumstances, otherwise than that the choice would be of men themself altogether personally unfit for the stations to which they aspire. But were it otherwise in the present case, and the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention were personally qualified for the positions for which they are proposed, the matter and circumstances of their nomination at least absolve all who did not approve them from any obligation to support them.

It is my determination to support and vote for General Grant and Henry Wilson as the candidates of the Republican party, and conversely I have no option to support Mr. Greeley and Gov. Brown, the nominees of the Democratic party, recognized under the auspices of the Cincinnati Convention.

OTHER TOPICS.

Judge Matthews next passed to a consideration of the history of the Republican party, and discussed the question of amnesty, the carpet-bag governments, the "bloody chasm," the Ku-Klux laws and civil service reform. He then took up the

CHARACTER OF GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.

General Grant, in the appointments to office, has undoubtedly been governed by the usual party rule. He has bestowed his patronage on his personal and political friends, and the supporters of his party. In this respect certainly he has not sinned above others, nor without precedent. In the character of his appointments, it is no more than fair to say that he has not fallen below the standard of his predecessors. It is no compliment, however, to say that in making his average I leave out the administration of Andrew Johnson. Not to have rescued the country from the depredations of his followers would indeed have been a fearful condemnation. But make the comparison with the best of former administrations, and the morale of Gen. Grant's official selections will not suffer. The business of the various departments at home and abroad, with but few and slight exceptions, has been conducted with integrity, promptness, and skill. The postal service has been performed with regularity and economy, and with continual improvement. The revenues have been diligently collected and faithfully accounted for. The military and naval service has been conducted without extravagance. The Indian policy has been a great improvement in the direction of benevolence and justice, and has saved the country from the enormous and needless expenditures of war. Our diplomacy, in spite of every threatened miscarriage, has culminated in the greatest example of peaceful settlements of difficult international controversies by arbitration the world has ever seen. There have been fewer jobs and less embezzlement than during any administration since the days of Jackson, having relation to the difference in the circumstances of the country.

That he has made mistakes, no one will deny. He has not always selected the best who were to be had, he has in some instances made appointments of those who were positively unfit and unworthy; sometimes, perhaps, though errors of judgment on his own part, and oftener, most likely, through the pernicious influence of importunate and greedy Congressmen.

In the appointment of several to important stations because they were his relatives, and in suffering himself in other to be influenced by irresponsible persons because they were of his own, family and in accepting pecuniary presents, when, if not President, it was expected he would be, he has, I regret to be constrained to say, not set the most elevated example, and has offended against what seems to me to be correct, though sensitive public taste; though the detriment to the public service, from these instances, if any has occurred, I think has been greatly exaggerated to his prejudice. The general conduct of his administration, so far as his executive duties have been involved, in my estimation, has been personally pure, and characterized in the main—I am obliged to make one exception, in the case of San Domingo, which I cannot defend—by a regard for the Constitution and the law, by wisdom, prudence, and a conscientious desire to promote the public interest. He is neither King Stork, as Mr. Sumner would have us believe, nor the King Log, painted by Mr. Schurz; neither a Cæsar nor a Sardanapalus.

SKETCH OF A GREELEY ADMINISTRATION.

And now, what have we on the other hand? The Democratic party in the disguise of Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati platform!

"The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau."

And what is the mess of pottage for which we are asked to sell our birthright?

What rational expectation of any reform in the public service is to be found in the success of this unnatural and unprincipled coalition? Let every citizen pause and reflect, and answer for himself that question.

The Democratic party, we may be assured, has changed, not its nature, but its situation. If it succeeds in electing Mr. Greeley to the Presidency, it is upon the understood condition that, as heretofore in similar cases, he will bestow the offices of the Federal Government at Washington, New York, and all the country over, as rewards to those who have efficiently aided in his elevation, or to the friends of those who have that claim upon him. We shall see at Washington, as we have seen in times past, the same disgraceful scenes, of crowds of office-seekers, besieging the White House and every head of a department, to turn out the incumbent in every subordinate position to make room for a Greeley Democrat. We shall see the same recommendations from politicians of every degree, based upon the consideration that the applicant has rendered important services to the party during the preceding campaign. We shall see the newly elected Congressmen, who are to purify our politics, ranging in the ante-rooms at the Capitol, doing the dirty work of office brokers in pay of the services rendered them, in their nomination and election, by the professional lobbyists that control the wards and townships.

In this trading and scrambling, what earthly guarantee have we—I do not say for improvement or reform, but for maintaining things, even in as good condition as they are?

If I am asked to justify this prediction, I do it upon the general expectation among Democrats themselves, as manifested in the zeal and unanimity with which, flinging to the wings the principles, traditions and prejudices of their historical party, they rushed to the embrace of a candidate which gives the lie to every profession made in the Democratic name. By what token can this be accounted for, except that every other good is embraced in the opportunity of official power, and the guaranteed right to name, after but a single term, Mr. Greeley's successor?

There is no need of further evidence than what we see, and hear, and know as going on daily in our very presence. If there were, it is abundantly furnished by Mr. Greeley's own avowals.

What is his promise and programme of civil service reform? It consists of two particulars:

1. That in making appointments to office, he will make no discrimination among his supporters on account of their antecedent politics. That is, he will not regard it as an objection to any applicant that he has been a Democrat, provided he has supported Mr. Greeley.

2. That he will not be a candidate for re-election.

And this last is gravely put forth, as if we were mere children, as a panacea for all the evils of our politics.

It is, in fact, but a cunning piece of strategy, and an impiled promise to whet the eagerness of Democratic support, that if he shall be elected once, Democrats shall have their proportion of offices from the first, and in that way, possession of the patronage to assist in the election of a Democratic successor.

And this is the feast to which we are invited in the name of civil service reform! And this is to be the issue of the hopes and dreams of Liberal and Reform Republicans! For one, I shall not sit down at that banquet, nor be a guest in that company.

The disastrous result of a disappointment of all hopes of a true civil service reform involved in the election of Greeley is not, as I view it, simply an incident to the stampede. If it were merely an incident to the stampede, it would be enough to condemn it. But in my opinion is something more and worse. *It is the set purpose for which the situation was brought about.* My belief is that Greeley and Brown were nominated by the Cincinnati convention, and that nomination ratified and republished at Baltimore by the Democratic party, because it had been ascertained and was known that they could be used for the purposes which I have specified. The Cincinnati convention, called and convened in the interest of a Reform and reformed in the interest of a Republican reform, had before it that ideal statesman, so magnificently described by the Chairman, Senator Schurz, and which evoked without a name, the image, present to the imagination of every delegate, and for months previously in the heart of every one who felt an aspiration for an elevated, and lofty, and statesmanlike public service, of the only man who approximated its standard. His name was Charles Francis Adams. He was not nominated. Why? There is some evidence of an antecedent intrigue to which Mr. Greeley was personally a party. I know not whether it be true or not. It is morally certain that to the utter defeat of every just expectation, based upon the aims and principles of that convention, a bargain was consummated which insured the nominations made, proclaimed substantially, but not in terms, when the next morning Gratz Brown, in violation of the rules of the convention, under the pretext of withdrawing his name from the list of Presidential candidates, gave the preconcerted signal that the bargain had been made and would be carried out, by which he had purchased for himself the second place upon the ticket.

The very object of a reform of the civil service is to make party conventions free and responsible, and deliver them from the corrupt manipulations of politicians and political combinations formed with reference to the distribution of the public patronage. How is it possible for such a reform to emanate from a convention so handled and managed, and as the result of nominations so produced. A good tree cannot bring forth bad fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. By their fruits ye shall know them.

CONCERNING GREELEY HIMSELF.

The inferences I have drawn in reference to this subject, from the manner of his nomination, from the character of his support, and from his own declarations of his intended policy, are not contradicted but confirmed by his history and character as a public man. I wish to speak of Mr. Greeley in a manner as free from personality as possible. He has many generous qualities, benevolent impulses, large ideas, and noble aims. But he has, from the beginning, been a politician—not merely a partisan, but a party manipulator. He was trained in the school of New York politics. His associations have been with party managers, whose reliance for success has been upon the influence of patronage, and he sees nothing ignoble or injurious in paying the devotion of a friend with the emoluments of an office, and has been accustomed to discriminate between men, as to character, by the sole circumstance of their personal relation to himself. The first article of his belief is, all Greeley men are good—all others, the opposite. The result is illustrated better than by relating an unreported interview.

About a week after the Cincinnati convention I was called upon in my office by a gentleman of pleasing address, who gave his name as Cook, and his office, I know not how connected as correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. He said he had been travelling through Indiana, Illinois, and into Missouri, and bore evidence that the water had not entirely agreed with him. He was, in short, slightly sick from the effects of too much municativeness, but not of inebriation. He had called to inquire, he said, what the boys here were going to do about the nomination of old Horace. I told him I answered for but one, and could not support him. He then proceeded with a eulogy upon his favorite, whom he affectionately designated as old Horace, and characterized him as an honest, square-toed man. I admitted his integrity, but thought his associations were bad. "Yes," said my interlocutor, "he is an honest, square-toed man, but there is a mystery about him, and that is just this: every intimate friend he has is a d—d rascal."

Certainly Horace Greeley, while in the Republican ranks, among the numerous reforms which he has advocated, has never signalized himself as a reformer of the civil service. What can we expect of him as the head and leader of the Democratic party? Will he receive instruction in that direction from this element in the coalition? Has the Democratic party resolved on a reform, which must necessarily deprive it of the promised benefits and rewards of its political success? Has it resolved to die for the benefit of the country, or is it only "playing possum?" The true answer is found in the application of the famous distich of old Rabelais:

"The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
The devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

THE CONCLUSION.

Judge Matthews then discussed General Grant's practical measures of civil service reform, revenue reform and Greeley's position on the subject of a return to specie payments. He endorsed Secretary Boutwell's policy as dictated by wise and prudent caution. "His face," Judge Matthews said, "is set in the true direction, and his management of the finances has been scrupulously honest, and has commended itself to the business interests of the country as sagacious and conservative. He has checked and foiled the plots of speculators, who would found their ventures upon panics and revolutions. He has steadied the course of trade. He has kept the money market in a sound and wholesome condition. And the miracle of his finance is, that in a state so unnatural and abnormal, subject to disastrous interferences from every quarter, there has been such a continuance of growing prosperity in the general trade and business of the country." Judge Matthews concluded as follows:

What the country now needs is rest from fruitless contentions; peace from angry controversy; repose from strife, wickedly aroused and foolishly kept alive; a settled policy which all parties, freed from disturbance and reversal by the fear of political change; quiet progress in its adopted path; industry and trade left to flow, unvexed by fluctuations, in the channels to which they are constrained; peaceful progress, inspired to engage in works of public benefit, without apprehension of being arrested by new policies and crude experiments.

It needs at the helm of State a man, if not the embodiment of the genius of statesmanship, who has been tried in difficult emergencies and not found wanting; steady, consistent, self-contained, not thinking of himself too highly, ready to be advised, who sees things as they are, and not as his imagination and colors transfigures them; a man filled with the practical sagacity of common sense; nor too fertile in impracticable schemes, however good in their intent; a man of deeds and not of words.

If any voter can believe that in Horace Greeley he has found such a man, and is willing to trust him with the great trust of the Presidential office, surrounded and influenced by the powerful organization that did not hesitate so far as its party influence was exerted, to attempt the overthrow of the government by violence, and has never since refrained from protesting against every practical measure for re-establishing its authority, let him make his choice. For my part, I prefer

"To bear the ills we have
Than fly to others that we know not of."

NEW YORK.

Comparative Cotton Statement—Burning Ship Scuttled—Stokes' Case—Silk Store Robbed.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1872.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 2,000; same time last year, 11,652; total for the year, 2,698,594; last year, 3,774,864. Exports for the week, 6,985; same time last year, 2,885; total for the year, 1,938,777; last year, 3,029,725. Stock at all United States ports, 116,635; last year, 174,433; at interior towns, 8,333; last year, 14,900; at Liverpool, 985,000; last year, 673,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 24,000; last year, 46,000.

STOKES.

It is stated that two of Stokes' counsel oppose applying for his release on bail, as it is believed the District Attorney would apply for a change of venue if bail is allowed.

BURNING SHIP SCUTTLED.

The last of the burning ships at Hunter's Point was scuttled to-day, and as she sunk a terrific explosion of oil occurred, which, however, did no damage.

LONG-SHORE-MEN'S STRIKE ENDED.

The 'Long-shore-men's strike ended to-day, except on two piers, where some little disturbance took place, which the police easily quieted.

SILK STORE ROBBED.

Lissner's silk store, on the Bowery, was robbed of four thousand dollars' worth of silks last night.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

Half a million specie is engaged for shipment to-morrow.

VERMONT.

The Case of Col. Stockton, of Allegheny, Discharged by the Court.

BURLINGTON, VT., August 2.—A hearing was had to-day before Judge Smalley, of the United States District Court, in the *Habeas Corpus* case of Colonel J. A. Stockton, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who recently escaped from the Vermont Insane Asylum after a confinement of three years. After a full hearing he was adjudged sane and discharged.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

SUMNER REVIEWED.

Letter from Speaker Blaine.

THE SENATOR'S POWER TO INJURE GRANT EXHAUSTED.

Greeley the Choice of Every Ku Klux Villian.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—The following letter was handed to Senator Sumner to-day:

Augusta, July 31, 1872.—Hon. Charles Sumner, U. S. Senator, Dear Sir: Your letter published in the papers of this morning will create profound pain and regret among your former political friends throughout New England. Your power to injure General Grant was exhausted in your remarkable speech in the Senate. Your power to injure yourself was not fully exercised until you announced your open alliance with Southern secessionists in their efforts to destroy the Republican party of the nation. I have but recently read with much interest the circumstantial and minute account given by you in the fourth volume of the House works of the manner in which you were struck down in the Senate Chambers in 1856 for defending the rights of the negro. The Democratic party throughout the South, and, according to your own showing, to some extent in the North, also approved that assault upon you. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, openly announced his approval of it in the Senate; and Jefferson Davis, four months after its occurrence, wrote a letter to South Carolina in fulsome eulogy of Brooks for having so nearly taken your life. It is safe to say every man in the South who rejoiced over the attempt to murder you was afterwards found in the rebel conspiracy to murder the nation. It is still safe to say that every one of them who survives is to-day your fellow-laborer in the support of Horace Greeley. In 1856 he would indeed have been a rash prophet who would have predicted your fast alliance, sixteen years after, with Messrs. Toombs and Davis, in their efforts to reinstate their own party into power.

In all the startling mutations of American politics nothing so marvelous has ever occurred as the fellowship of Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis and Charles Sumner in a joint support to drive Republican party from power and hand over the Government to the practical control of those who so recently sought to destroy it. It is of no avail for you to take refuge behind the Republican record of Horace Greeley. Conceding, for the sake of argument, as I do not, in fact believe, that Horace Greeley would remain firm in his Republican principles, he would be powerless against the Congress that would come into power with him in the Presidential year. You are customed to discriminate between men, as to character, by the sole circumstance of their personal relation to himself. The first article of his belief is, all Greeley men are good—all others, the opposite. The result is illustrated better than by relating an unreported interview.

Weldon, N. C., *August* 2.—The victory is complete. The majority will be over 10,000.

Raleigh, N. C., August 2.—Rockingham county—a gain of three hundred; secures the election of Leech in the fifth district, and the defeat of Settle.

W. S. MASON.

Chairman Liberal Republican Committee.

RALEIGH, August 2.—Returns from Johnson county show a conservative majority of 208, but Smith (Republican) carried the county by 71. Rogers is very doubtful. We are sure of five members of Congress and a large majority in both branches of the legislature.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—Merrimon is elected Governor by about from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The Conservatives have certainly elected six of the eight Congressmen, leaving the Raleigh district in doubt. It is thought that Rogers (Conservative) beats Smith in that district about 100 votes.

RALEIGH, August 2.—The election returns come in slowly, but the information to hand indicates the election of Merrimon, the Conservative candidate for Governor, by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. The Conservatives have made large gains in the western counties, so far as heard from, and gains in many of the eastern counties, and the Republicans in some of the colored counties, particularly in the Congressional district, and the Republicans are a little hopeful to-night.

Quite a number of counties are not heard from, but Conservative gains are expected in those sections. The general may be summed up about as follows: The Conservative State ticket is elected by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. Conservative Congressmen are elected in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts. Smith, Republican, is elected in the Second district by some 400 majority. Thomas, Republican, is elected in the Second district, with Carteret county doubtful in the First district.

The Legislature will be largely Democratic on a joint ballot. The feeling is still intense, although everything is quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 2.—Merrimon's majority is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 10,000. It is probable that Smith, Republican, is elected in the Raleigh district by a very small majority. The Conservatives certainly elect six out of eight Congressmen, and possibly seven.

REPORTED REPUBLICAN SUCCESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—Columbus Delano received a dispatch from Perry, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, dated at Raleigh late last night, saying the Democrats figure up a large mythical gain in the East, but admit losses in the West. The figures indicate that the Republicans have carried the State by at least ten thousand majority, and have elected Messrs. Cobb, Thomas McKay, Smith and Settle to Congress.

The following was received by J. L. Delano to-day:

*Raleigh, August*2.—I have not changed my opinion since I telegraphed your father last night. All is well. PERRY.

NEW YORK, August 2.—News of the election in North Carolina is received with great eagerness by multitudes gathered around the bulletin boards at City Hall and the headquarters of the Republican, Democratic and Liberal Committees.

Mr. Schenck, of Wilmington, N. C., Republican candidate for Sheriff of Hanover county, now acquitted, visited the rooms of the Republican Committee, and reports that he received a dispatch to-day informing him of his election by five hundred majority. Last night's dispatches conceded this county to the Democrats.

A dispatch from W. S. Mason to Col. Allen, at the Liberal Headquarters, states that Merrimon is elected by about six thousand majority.

A dispatch has been received from Secretary Robeson, of the Republican Headquarters, stating that the Republicans carry North Carolina by a small majority.

WASHINGTON, August 2.—Judge Settle telegraphed to Postmaster General Boutwell this afternoon saying he is elected, with three other Republican candidates, for Congress, and probably a fifth, in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The *Times'* special from Raleigh to-night says the indications are that the vote in the State will be close, and that Rogers, Democrat, will be elected to Congress in this (fourth) District. The Republicans claim that the State returns come in slowly.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Meeting of Colored Men.

SUMNER'S ADVICE REPUDIATED.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 2.—A very large mass meeting of colored people was held in this city to-night to take action in regard to the letter of Senator Sumner. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Brayles, Maj. Haw, J. J. Herton, colored elector for the State at large, Rev. R. McCarry and others. The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The people of color of the United States are advised by Hon. Charles Sumner to abandon their party connection with the Republicans, and to cast their votes at the coming elections for the new party, composed chiefly of the old Democracy, reinforced by sundry deserters from the Republicans; therefore,

Resolved, That our votes are our own, and that for the proper use of the franchise conferred upon us we are responsible only to God and our own country, and cannot consent to yield them up at the dictation of any man, no matter how great his services to our race in the past may have been.

Resolved, That we can never forget our obligations to the Republican party, the great party of emancipation and enfranchisement, and the the unconquerable soldier whose resolution and skill led the armies of the country to final and complete triumph.

Resolved, That we adhere to the Republican party with our judgment and hearts, and will do everything in our power to secure the election of Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

BOSTON.

Banquet to the Japanese.

BOSTON, August 2.—An elegant banquet was tendered to the Japanese embassy to-night by the Board of Trade, Alexander H. Rice, President of the Board, presiding. Speeches were made by Mr. Rice, Iwakura, Soogwooro, one of the secretaries of the embassy, Gov. Washburne, Judge Hoar, Secretary Boutwell and others. Soogwooro delivered a very eloquent address, in which he alluded to the culture of Boston and the progress of Japan toward more liberal education in literature, arts and sciences. The festivities closed about 11 o'clock. The Embassy sails for Europe next Tuesday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Further Election Returns.

PROBABLE SUCCESS OF THE CONSERVATIVE TICKET.

The Accounts Conflicting.

CONSERVATIVE SUCCESS REPORTED.

RALEIGH, August 2.—Returns from twenty-seven counties indicate positively the election of Merrimon, Conservative candidate for Governor.

The Conservatives have six or eight Congressmen, and sixty majority on a joint ballot in the Assembly, thereby ensuring the election of a Conservative United States Senator in place of John Pool. The Republicans now concede the election to the Conservatives, the only question being as to majorities. The election throughout the State was quiet and orderly.

The result in the Fourth District is yet doubtful, the chances, however, being in favor of Rogers, the Conservative candidate. This is the case also in the First District. The probability is that seven Conservative Congressmen will be elected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2.—Special dispatches to the *Patriot* confirm the Conservative gains in the eastern and western counties. Caswell county gives a gain of 233 over the vote of 1870. Merrimon's majority is now estimated at twelve thousand, and the Legislature seventy-three Democratic on a joint ballot.

James M. Leach, Conservative, defeats Thos. Settle, Republican, in the Fifth district. Caswell elects a Democratic county ticket, and gives a large gain to the State ticket. David M. Carter, Democrat, is probably elected in the First District.

WILMINGTON, August 2.—In Rockingham and Carteret counties the Conservatives gained. The Republicans gained in Caswell county. The returns indicate the defeat of Judge Thoman Settle, but not in terms, when the probabilities are that the Conservatives have carried six out of eight of the Congressional districts.

There seems to exist no reasonable doubt of Merrimon's election by a very decisive majority.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The dispatches received at the Liberal Republican and Democratic headquarters here to-day confirm the news of the Democratic gain in North Carolina, and estimate Merrimon's majority at ten thousand.

There is a gain of three hundred in Rockingfall county, securing the election of Leech, over Settle, in the Fifth district.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 2.—Returns come in slowly, though it is conceded that Merrimon, Democrat, is elected Governor by about eight thousand majority.

The contest in the Fourth District was very close. The chances are equal for both Smith (Republican) and Rogers (Democrat). Leech, Ashe, Vance, Waddell and Robbins (Democrats) are elected to Congress.

The Legislature has forty Democratic majority on a joint ballot.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 2.—This city gives Caldwell, Republicans for Governor, 982 majority. Halifax, one of the heaviest negro counties, gives a Democratic gain of nearly 500.

The election of Waddell, Democratic, to Congress from the Third district, is conceded. The State has probably gone Conservative by from 6,000 to 10,000 majority. Nearly every county yet heard from reports Democratic gains.

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Weldon, N. C., August 2.—The victory is complete. The majority will be over 10,000.

Raleigh, N. C., August 2.—Rockingham county—a gain of three hundred; secures the election of Leech in the fifth district, and the defeat of Settle.

W. S. MASON.

Chairman Liberal Republican Committee.

RALEIGH, August 2.—Returns from Johnson county show a conservative majority of 208, but Smith (Republican) carried the county by 71. Rogers is very doubtful. We are sure of five members of Congress and a large majority in both branches of the legislature.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—Merrimon is elected Governor by about from 5,000 to 10,000 majority. The Conservatives have certainly elected six of the eight Congressmen, leaving the Raleigh district in doubt. It is thought that Rogers (Conservative) beats Smith in that district about 100 votes.

RALEIGH, August 2.—The election returns come in slowly, but the information to hand indicates the election of Merrimon, the Conservative candidate for Governor, by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. The Conservatives have made large gains in the western counties, so far as heard from, and gains in many of the eastern counties, and the Republicans in some of the colored counties, particularly in the Congressional district, and the Republicans are a little hopeful to-night.

Quite a number of counties are not heard from, but Conservative gains are expected in those sections. The general may be summed up about as follows: The Conservative State ticket is elected by from 4,000 to 6,000 majority. Conservative Congressmen are elected in the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth districts. Smith, Republican, is elected in the Second district by some 400 majority. Thomas, Republican, is elected in the Second district, with Carteret county doubtful in the First district.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115¼@115¾.

THE debt statement for July was better than we had been led to anticipate. With President Grant at the head of the Government, it will not be long before it will fall below two thousand millions of dollars. And it only indicates a steadily increasing tide of property among the people.

GENERAL BANKS has affiliated himself with the Greeley movement, and gives as his reason that "the uniting of the masses of the people of all parties, sections and races in support of the grand result of the war is indispensable to the permanent establishment and general recognition of those results." There is something particularly lucid about all this, and reminds one of the definition of metempsychosis. The grand result of the war was the restoration of the Union, and the abolition of slavery. If this isn't understood and supported now, it is hard to imagine how Greeley will better it.

THE GRAIN CROP of the United States this year, if not up to the crop of last year, will, it is believed, prove a fair average one. The news from Europe is favorable to a large yield. Commercial circulars and correspondence from all the grain growing countries of that continent are unanimous in the expression of opinion that the harvest will be unprecedentedly good. From Taganrok, one of the principal ports of exportation on the sea of Azof; from Odessa, the great commercial centre of the Black Sea; from Sicily, Italy, England, Germany and the South of France, all accounts say that the yield will be extraordinary. There has been a great deal of speculation in breadstuffs in the United States in expectation of reduced crops here and in Europe, but the probabilities are largely against the operators. An average crop here, and a remarkably good one in Europe, will more than make all things even. Bread is likely to be cheaper instead of dearer.

PHILADELPHIA is doing a good thing, in the restoration of Independence Hall, in the old State House, to the precise condition it was in at the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in July, 1776. The old wainscoting which had been removed is to be replaced; as much of the original furniture as can be obtained will be deposited in the hall; and all portraits and relics not associated with the sacred place are to be transferred to some safe depository. The portraits of the Presidents will be retained. Some of the members' chairs in 1776 have been secured and placed in the hall. The original draft of the Declaration and the journal of Congress printed in 1776, will also be deposited. Portraits are desired of thirty-four of the signers to complete the portrait gallery. Some of the most prominent advocates of Independence on the floor of the Continental Congress are not represented, including Samuel Adams, Sherman of Connecticut, and Benjamin Harrison of Virginia. No portraits have been obtained of delegates Clymer and Wilson, who in part repsented this State. Spaces have been reserved for missing portraits. The centennial anniversary has stirred up the pride of the Philadelphians in the old State House to some practical purpose. Hitherto the manner of caring for this most sacred relic of our revolutionary struggle has not been entirely creditable.

THE Acts of Parliament passed during the reign of Queen Victoria from June 20th, 1837, to December 31st, 1871, a period of thirty-four and a half years, amount in number to 11,466, giving a yearly average of 332. Of these acts 4,023 were public acts, 6,499 local and personal, and 944 private acts. It would be interesting to compare the amount of legislation requisite for the British Empire, with the amount transacted in Pennsylvania, especially the pernicious system of special legislation which occupies about four-fifths of the time of the law makers in Harrisburg, and is the fruitful source of nearly all the legislative corruption that has disgraced our State. We venture to say the legislature of Pennsylvania passes each year more than treble the number of local and personal laws that go through the Parliament of Great Britain. During the entire reign of Queen Victoria the annual average of acts passed was 116 public, 188 local and personal, and 28 private. During the last ten years the annual average of acts passed was 371.4, being 123.1 public, 237.7 local and personal, and 10.6 private. The decrease of the number of private acts is accounted for by the establishment of the Divorce Court, and by the change in the laws of naturalization. The system of private and special legislation in this State is one to which the Constitutional Convention, it is hoped, will apply the knife with merciless rigor. It is the parent of much that is corrupt in politics and about all that is abominable in legislation.

THE Philadelphia *Press* seems to regard our article on Party Fidelity as aimed at it, and replies: "The *Press* now and hereafter does not abate one jot or tittle the Radicalism it has been proud to advocate, but it does not believe that consistency require that it shall support unfit or worthless men for office. Such a course would not only degrade the principles it holds dear, but also be the sacrifice of its independence and the compromise of its conscience. The faith of the Republican party is human liberty, universal rights, and perfect political equality. It does not embrace ballot-box stuffing, corruption in legislators and public officials, and the robbery of the people. The party has never favored any of these, nor are they its fruit. If they are the crime of some of its individual members, they, and not it, are responsible." To all which it may be answered, the Republican party has not nominated "unfit or worthless men for office," or, if it had, they might be left severely alone while the principles of the party and its purer candidate receive proper support. The trouble with the *Press* is, it has falsified the record in regard to General Hartranft. It assumed that he was nominated by Cameron, when he was not. It charges him with complicity with Evans, when all the evidence exonerated him, while that of the editor of the *Press* did not exonerate himself. The fact that a person who admittedly shared Evans' money, charged the same thing against another as a reason why he should not be elected Governor, would be, if true, exceedingly cool.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The news from North Carolina election is, as yet, too meagre to admit of a careful estimate of the result. It is entirely impossible, as yet, to analyze the vote, and to deduce inferences that may be applied to the contest at large. It is well to remember that all the reports first received came from the Agents of the Associated Press, which is in the hands of the friends of Greeley. These give the Liberal ticket a majority of about five thousand. We pointed out, a few days since, that on what were presumed to be fair tests, the Democracy had about fifteen thousand majority in the State before the Amnesty bill was passed by Congress. How much this increased the Democratic vote we are not prepared to say,—but a majority of say three thousand for the Liberals would show but few changes from the regular normal vote. In the event of the majority being about this number, it would simply prove that the party lines were very closely drawn, and that each held the mass of its voters. If the Republicans should prove to have carried the State,—which is hardly possible—it will prove that so much of a triumph has been achieved, as may be represented in the change from a Democratic majority of three thousand.

The canvass fairly represented the working strength of the two parties. The Liberals had the larger number of speakers and conducted the canvass very vigorously in this particular. In the tactical directions the regular party organization was the most effective. Right here we wish to say that public meetings and able speeches are to play an unusually important part in convincing the people. The days of torchlight processions, brass bands and excitement are going by, and the time for careful reading and earnest thinking has come. The press was ver so potent before. Its news, its editorial discussions, its current facts, exert a powerful influence upon the popular mind. Those who follow torchlight processions and are enthuzed by the music of the bands and the hurrahs of the multitude are the persons who generally will vote the ticket in any event. But the votes that make such startling changes in the count, and that disarrange so terribly the estimates of the politicians are cast by thinking, intelligent men, who hold party obligations very lightly, and are rather apt to quietly take such action as they may deem best. These are reached, not by noisy demonstrations, but by appeals to their intelligence and reason. The party that gives most attention to this, during the present campaign, will make votes by the operation.

In North Carolina, the Liberals had their ablest speakers on the stump, and those best adapted to the people among whom they were called to labor. Of those on the Democratic side, Senator Tipton was undoubtedly most effective. Mr. Boutwell was not at all adapted to that latitude, and accomplished very little. If the Liberal majority should not exceed five thousand, the gain may be very fairly attributed to the efforts made at public gatherings. We hope the hint may be taken in this State. It is of first importance that the press shall be in a position to render the most effective service possible. In this direction every proper legitimate support and encouragement should be given. Then the most effective speakers to be had should be availed of—not the vituperative, declamatory sort, but such as fully comprehend the issues, and who can properly present them to the people. This need is further illustrated by the eagerness of the people to hear the questions of the hour discussed. We have not heard of a thinly-attended, or unenthusiastic Grant and Wilson meeting yet, in this State, while he have heard of many where the attendance numbered thousands. One lesson furnished by North Carolina is as to the importance of giving attention to this phase of the canvass.

We have no disposition to underrate the importance of the result of the election just held. If the State has been carried by the Liberals by five thousand, or even three thousand majority, it shows that the contest will be close and the struggle fearful. There will be no time for dallying. It is clear that Schurz, and McClure, and Brown, and all the lesser lights of the Greeley party, will put forth their utmost efforts to win success. They are working with a vim and zeal that carries with them a certain magnetic influence. This must be met with a corresponding earnestness of effort. The people are generally in favor of President Grant's re-election. There is no reason why his majority should not be a magnificent one. But if his friends lack in effort, and permit the Liberals to stump the State and country without check or hindrance, leaving their arguments and appeals unmet, relying on the supposed steadiness of the people to carry the election, the result can only be disastrous. It must be accepted that, if the reports from North Carolina are confirmed, the moral influence of the election is against us; not so greatly as to impair the prospects in this State, but enough to show the need of earnest, resolute effort.

We are glad to believe that our State Committee fully comprehends the situation. It will be well if it does. The evidence of their acuteness will be in the vigor and directness that shall be imparted to the canvass. Success in this State is very essential to success in the general election. Even if it is not necessarily true that "as goes Pennsylvania, so goes the election," yet it is so probable this year that it behooves all to be alive in behalf of the State ticket. The Governor, Congressmen, Supreme Judge and Delegates to the Constitutional Convention should be elected without a doubt, and it can be done if all who profess Republican principles work with a will.

THE TIME FOR EXPERIMENTS.

The French loan will undoubtedly soon make its effect felt upon the American money market, in the demand for gold, especially if France should make an effort to pay the entire German indemnity within the next twelve months, and this is looked for, that the German evacuation of the remaining French departments may be completed. Under the late treaty, the indemnity is not all due until 1875, but France reserved the right to pay it sooner, and will save money by doing it. The drain upon gold, in all foreign markets to meet the thousand millions of indemnity yet due, will be enormous, and a dearth of gold is not at all improbable. The necessities of the new coinage in Germany will also lock up a large amount of coin, and render it useless for some time for commercial purposes. The probable future of the money market of the world thus vindicates the prudence of the administration of General Grant in retaining in the treasury a large gold balance. It is a guarantee that the public faith will be maintained under all exigencies, and this will be a most efficient stress in upholding the credit of the nation. With the Greeley policy of paying out the gold balance and immediate resumption, a financial hurricane would sweep over the country, bonds would pour in from Europe, the exportation of gold would follow in immense quantities, and as Secretary Boutwell predicted, the disastrous revulsion and bankruptcy of 1837 would be repeated on a wider scale. The common sense of the business men of America declares it is best to let well enough alone, and not rush upon hazardous financial experiments such as those proposed by Mr. Greeley. Playing with the finances of a great nation is vastly different from small experiments in agriculture or social science.

THE worst of American executions cannot compare with one that has just occurred in Germany. Three men were to be decapitated. They were so prostrated with fright that they had to be given stimulants in order to get strength enough to die. When brought on the scaffold, they were bound in chains. The executioner approached, bearing a great sword. Instead of severing head and body with one quick stroke, he was obliged to push the blade through the neck, "with a horrible sound that was audible to a considerable distance." Failing to completely carve one man, he dropped his weapon, caught hold of the ears and nose, and tore off the bloody head.

GREELEY ON GRATZ.

There is no doubt this extract from the *Tribune* of February, 1871, is from the pen of Greeley. Although the sage is inclined "to go back" on some of his former editorial utterances, there can be no mistake in this; it has the Greeley sparkle all over. It was before Gratz had manipulated the nomination of Horace at Cincinnati, consequently the sketch is not remarkably flattering. Circumstances *do* alter cases sometimes, hence Gratz has grown wonderfully in the *Tribune's* estimate within a few months. He is now a paragon of political excellence and wisdom, not even barring his free-trade views. Let Greeley speak:

"We learn with pleasure that quite a number of the Democratic leaders have resolved to push B. Gratz Brown, the new Governor of Missouri, for next President. We do not see how they could better this choice. Gratz isn't much to look at, but he has ideas in his head, and is rather honest for a successful politician. He was a good second-rate editor, makes a fair speech, is a radical free-trader and can get some negro as well as some white Republican votes; whereas any known Copperhead will get none of either but those who can't help themselves. If the Democrats were in the ascendant they wouldn't touch him with a ten foot-pole—that we all understand—but they are the under dog at present, and must resort to strategy to get uppermost. We assure them that they might select a much worse condidate than Gratz Brown; and since he has just helped Frank Blair into the Senate we assume that the Blair family will go their length for him. They mustn't attempt to put him off with the Vice Presidency for he has already a better place; but if they will suppress their Ku Klux, put themselves on their good behavior for two years, run Gratz Brown for President, make a noise about the tariff in the next Congress, but take care not to pass any bill until they get control of the White House, they have a chance to win the next election. If they choose to run a clean Copperhead ticket on a platform that ignores the past ten years of our country's history, the road is a beaten one, and they ought by this time to know whither it leads them. We can but give them good counsel; they can take it or not at the same price."

FRANKLIN.

A meeting was held at this thriving town in the Oil Regions, on Thursday evening, to form a Grant and Wilson club. The spacious court room was entirely filled, and J. H. Osmer was elected President; Messrs. N. R. Bushnell and W. S. Welsh, Vice Presidents; J. W. Lee and S. J. McKean, Secretaries, and E. W. Echals, Treasurer. These gentlemen comprise some of the most active and efficient workers of the party in Venango county. A large list of members was secured for the club, when the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

The general political situation in that section may be described as entirely satisfactory. About twenty Republicans have gone over to the Greeley movement, and some seventy Democrats declare their purpose to vote for Grant. There is considerable dissatisfaction towards Mr. Allen, but with this exception the state ticket will be heartily supported. The nomination for Congress was yielded to Hon. H. L. Richmond, of Meadville, an old lawyer and an able and pure man. His election is regarded as certainly assured. The candidtte for Assembly was given to Oil City, and that for the State Senate to Greenville. Mercer county. This has had the effect of satisfying all, Franklin having hitherto had its full share of honors, as is thought. We shall look very confidently for a good report in October from the oil regions.

Living in England.

The panic about prices in England caused by the sudden and excessive rise in the price of coals, the incessant recurrence of strikes, and a quantity of sensational writing about both of them, is, according to the *Spectator* of July 20, a little sharper than it need be. The *Spectator* is noted for its temperate methods, and it puts its side of this case very neatly—thus:

"The complaining housewives forget that while a few things have risen in price a great many others have as distinctly declined, that the effect of all this resort to machinery which has so raised the price of coal is to lower the price of all manufactures, and that the latter has not only not risen of late years, except in one or two districts, the great cities being over built, and the price of houses in the little towns kept down by the emigration from them to the great cities and the country sides. Bread, though a little higher than it was ten years ago, is very much cheaper than it was in the time of the last generation, when 80s. a quarter was the common price for wheat. Clothing, though dearer than before the American war, is very much cheaper than it was forty years since. Furniture costs less by 30 per cent. than it did fifteen years ago, though we use very much more; and lighting has been reduced more than 100 per cent. Every luxury of food except meat and milk, with its products, such as butter and cheese, including tea, coffee and sugar, has been reduced by legislation more than 100 per cent., while it is probable that with the great hay harvest of this year meat and milk will remain stationary for some time to come. The fall in the value of gold, though it continues and may increase in pace, has not as yet exceeded one-half per cent. per annum, and it is diminished by the enormous expansion which the influx itself, as well as the new habits of mankind—the habit, for instance, of working in huge partnerships —has given to every description of trade, manufacture or business."

THE Third Congregational Church of San Francisco has 134 members and $3,500 of debt. A short time since it enjoyed a revival, and began great missionary efforts. At the next communion, the fruits of these efforts, in the shape of eight Chinamen, applied for admission. The apparently reasonable request was vigorously opposed by a quarter of the members. It was not that kind of a church, they said. The Mongolians might start a church of their own. But the members have Chinese waiters at their own tables, and should they suffer Chinamen to sit beside them at the table of the Lord? Finally they prevailed on the majority to put the Mongolians who had the bad taste to prefer Christ to Confucius on six months' probation. This has now expired; but the minority threaten to secede if the eight yellow believers are admitted to membership. If these Chinamen do not relapse into heathenism, their faith must be exceedingly strong.

THE plan of paying its employes by the hour was adopted a few months ago by the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and seems to have been followed by results satisfactory to all concerned. The engineers and train men, however, are paid according to the number of miles run. The latter plan, although liable to produce inequalities of compensation, has also worked well, and in busy seasons the engineers have earned as much as $150 a month. In the shops the men are employed all the year round in general, working a reduced number of hours per day and in slack times being employed for a few hours instead of discharged. The same plan, it is stated, has been adopted on the Reading Railroad, which pays its engineers, brakesmen, and conductors according to the number of trips made.

ONE of Leech's most characteristic cartoons was a sketch of a fashionable house in London, left in charge of the servants during the summer season. The domestics' parents, brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, uncles, aunts and lovers were represented as lounging on the damask furniture in the superb parlors, smoking, drinking, playing cards, and the accordion, and pounding the piano and each other. The customs thus portrayed have found their way to New York. The *Commercial Bulletin* notices one elegant residence, which the servants left in charge have sub-let to a well-known tailor, who has filled it with his employes. And another which two women have converted into a laundry, so that its yard and garden are festooned with red shirts, overalls and other articles of attire.

IT HAS been stated frequently of late, that the use of opium is becoming more and more common in our larger cities. In Boston the druggists have long lists of regular customers, and, according to the *Globe*, it is a well-known fact that there are scores of men of letters, in the ranks of the clergy, the legal and medical profession, who do the greater part of their work under the influence of this seductive drug. For this fact two causes may be named: the unpopularity of alcoholic drinks, and the occult demands of a high civilization. The latter is rather a hazy reason.

HATERS of tobacco will be sorry to hear that Dr. John Murray, a distinguished English physician, has announced his belief that the use of snuff will, in many cases, arrest the progress of pulmonary consumption.

SHANGHAI.

Social and Prison Life in a Chinese City.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* furnishes some pleasant and unpleasant reading about the Chinese city of Shanghai, its tea gardens and prisons. The tea gardens on ordinary days are not much visited, but on Sundays they are filled to overflowing with persons in pursuit of pleasure. This is doubtless one of the effects of Shanghai being a foreign port. In any purely Chinese town Sunday is like any other day. The gardens, we are told, cover an area of some four or five acres. In the centre is a pond, with an island crowned by a teahouse, approached by zigzag bridges. There are several other tea-houses about the place, all built in the most ultra Chinese style. A space of about an acre in one corner is walled off for the special delectation of the Taoutai's wives, or anybody else who can afford to pay for the privilege of going in. The gardens are not very beautiful, and it is more the people and things to be seen there than the grounds that attract foreigners.

Scattered over the place are various vendors of cakes, oranges, &c., all of whom much prefer gambling with the visitors than selling their wares. Numerous peep-shows and other places of entertainment are scattered over the grounds, the most attractive of which are said to be those of the conjurers. These perform on the bare ground a variety of tricks that might even fill Heller with envy. These places are liberally patronized by native and foreigner, the enjoyment afforded to each class being about equally great.

Half a mile distant, in the direction of the city, are the prisons. Behind a row of strong wooden bars, says the writer, is a chamber, full of a mass of seething and writhing humanity, swarming over each other in heaps, more like a lump of maggots on a dead dog's carcass than so many fellow-men. Those in front thrust their arms out between the bars, begging for food like monkeys in a cage, while, in the dim obscurity of the background, pallid, bleached faces, void of all expression, are turned blinking on the observer. Some of them are chained to the wall, without room to lie down, sweltering with heat and smothered with vermin and filth. The endurance of such punishment would kill nine ordinary people out of ten in a day, but if this correspondent is to be believed, it does not affect these wretched creatures except when fever attacks them. In addition to this punishment, says the writer, they have several round cages about two feet in diameter and over five feet high, made of stout wooden bars, wide apart. The top is like the head of a barrel, with a hole rather larger than an ordinary man's neck in it; the wretched victim is put in this, and the hole as the top is fitted around his neck. The cage is chosen so that his feet shall not touch the ground, and a brick or two put in, so that he can just rest his toes on them; and there he is left to die. No food or drink being given him, he would speedily starve, but it is not that that kills him; he soon has a cramp in the legs, and tries to relieve it by clinging by his legs and arms to the bars and to hang by his chin. Soon his limbs are covered with sores from his struggle, and *then the fly comes*. In about three days a shapeless, tortured, half-devoured mass of flesh, death relieves him from further pain. And these are the tender mercies of the Chinese!

SUN STROKE MORTALITY.

An English View of the Power of the Sun in America.

Referring to the increased mortality in the city of New York, in the early part of the month, arising from sun-stroke, the London *Telegraph* says:

"The power of the sun has in a single week done as much havoc as would result from a considerable epidemic of cholera. This fact casts an exceedingly unpleasant light on the climate of the Eastern States, and raises some uneasy questions as to its effect upon the race. We may take, for example, Philadelphia, which is about the same latitude as Madrid. During the winter the wind blows straight from the banks of Newfoundland, unbroken by any considerable rampart of hills, and the cold sometimes reaches an almost arctic intensity. Summer, on the other hand, often brings a heat which does not appreciably differ from that of the tropics. The sky is bright and cloudless for weeks, the sun blazes like a furnace, and when the breeze dies away the heat becomes stifling. Nor can there be a doubt that such a climate is eminently unfavorable for the development of muscular vigor like that which we see in England; and, indeed, the Anglo-Saxon race has already undergone a sensible change of physical structure in at least the Eastern States. Both sexes have become far less muscular and far more nervous than their British ancestors. The men seem to be developing brain and muscle. The women come to maturity more quickly than their English sisters, but in nine cases out of ten they are unpardonably wanting in that delicate beauty is sooner touched by the hand of decay. And the climate tends to produce habits which most intensify these qualities, for neither of the sexes take so much physical exercise as the men and women of England. We have yet to see whether the American part of the English race will be so changed as to withstand the worst influences of a climate that ranges from tropical to arctic, or whether it is on the highway to decline. Such a fact as the occurrence of two hundred deaths from sun-stroke in one city, and in one week, ominously suggests that the climate conditions have as yet been winning the victory.

A GOLD WAREHOUSE.

Where Millions of the People's Gold is Kept.

A correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* gossips as follows concerning the United States Sub-Treasury in New York:

"The treasury office employs one hundred clerks, all under the charge of the sub-treasurer, who is our chief financial officer. In fact, the chief employment of the treasury at Washington is, as they say, 'to look after that in New York.' Almost all the government payments and receipts are made here. Every day the gold received at the custom-house for duties is wheeled up to the treasury in a common hand cart. The distance is about eight hundred feet, and the amount averages $500,000. The way they handle specie in this institution certainly strikes a stranger as free and easy in the extreme. The bags, containing $5,000 apiece, are tossed to and fro as though they held gravel or brickbats, and the clerks count up $1,000,000 as easily and as rapidly as a retailer counts up his dimes and pennies. The safe is a large room; say twenty feet square and about fifteen feet high, with tiers of iron doors about three feet in length, ranging one above the other. These are full of bags containing specie, and at the times they are counted, the outward end of the Port being always present on such occasions. There are about $80,000,000 of gold and greenbacks in store here, and to make the safe burglar proof the space next to the street is filled with musket balls, several thousand in number. Now, if a burglar should get through the outside he would meet this loose mass, which would fall out upon him and sufficiently embarrass his progress. The treasury contains a number of experts in detecting base coin. You may place a counterfeit gold piece in a heap of similar coin, and the clerk will close his eyes and pick out the counterfeit by the means of touch. This man cannot tell how he distinguishes the good from the bad. The faculty is indescribable, and can only be acquired by years of practice."

PRISON RECORDS.

A Mistake of Three Years in a Sentence in Lancaster County.

The Lancaster *Express* says: A very interesting case has been unravelled by Thos. J. Davis, Esq., solicitor to the Board of Prison Inspectors. One of the convicts in the prison, Isaac Boulder, sentenced to an imprisonment of eight years and three months on four indictments, three for larceny and one for highway robbery, began to calculate recently that his term of imprisonment would soon expire. He was originally sentenced to the Eastern Penitentiary, but under the new law was brought to our county prison about three years ago. He called the attention of Mr. Mentzer, the prison keeper, to the fact that his time would soon expire. Mr. Mentzer consulted the records, and found that Bouder had been sentenced to eleven years and three months. Thinking that the man was trying to deceive him, he laughed at the trick, and informed the prisoner that he was three years ahead of time. Bouder was completely stricken at this announcement; protested that he distinctly recollected the sentence of the Court; that it was only for eight years and three months, and summoned Mr. Davis to his aid. That gentleman consulted the records of the Court, and found that Bouder was right—a mistake of three years had been made in filling out the commitment. He at once acquainted the prison authorities of the matter, and conveyed the welcome intelligence to the prisoner, who will be released about the 16th of September next.

OUR domestic wool clip for 1871 was estimated by prudent judges to be a little rising 100,000,000 pounds. In 1872 it will not be much larger, the decrease in some sections being sufficient to counterbalance the increase in others. Therefore it will be seen that we produce and import more than 210,000,000 pounds of all wools.

GENERAL NEWS.

IT is said that the greatest market for United States bonds is in Amsterdam. In no other European country have the various American stocks been acclimated in such a manner as in Holland.

A SAN FRANCISCO dispatch states that an additional section of the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad has been completed, establishing a continuous rail line of 250 miles from that city toward the Colorado river.

BY the fire at Hunter's Point 20,000 barrels of refined oil were burned, 7,200 of which were on ship-board; 4,000 barrels naphtha were also destroyed. The entire loss will not exceed half a million, and most of this is insured.

GEN. G. M. DODGE, chief engineer of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, advertises that proposals will be received up to the first of October, 1872, at the office of company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing and tracklaying of about five hundred miles of the road.

THE first section of Von Moltke's work on the Franco-German war has appeared. It follows the war down to the first of August, 1870, and contains four chapters—one introductory, one devoted to the marches and combinations of the French army, a third to those of the German armies and the fourth to the maritime events.

THE Union Pacific Silk Manufacturing Company, of San Francisco, will commence the erection of a factory on an extensive scale as soon as a suitable site is secured, and they will procure from Europe fifty looms of the most approved pattern. They design having their manufactory in full operation before the close of the year.

THE Lexington (Ky.) *Press* says that it is understood that Mr. Adam Harper has instituted suit against Mr. Wallace Harper, for slander, growing out of the horrible tragic death of old Jacob Harper and his sister, a short time ago. The damages are laid at $500,000. It is thought that the trial will bring out some interesting facts in relation to the great murder.

NEW ORLEANS is thriving. The total value of its export trade for the last fiscal year was $93,953,081, against $90,802,847 for the previous year, showing a gain of over three millions. The total exports of the United States for the same period were $562,518,651. It will thus be seen that the export trade of New Orleans is about one-sixth of the whole export trade of the United States.

ACCORDING to a letter in the New York *Tribune*, one-third of a class of 75 just graduated at Cornell were working students. The University paid them $6,443.77 for labor during the term they were there, and they earned as much more by outside labor. The highest honors were won by a laboring student. The gross amount which has been paid by the University for labor is $40,000, or $10,000 per annum. Cornell is the place for poor students.

A DIAMOND mining company has been formed in San Francisco, with a capital of $10,000,000. Samuel Barlow and George B. McClellan, of New York, are among the trustees. The mines are said to be near the headwaters of the Colorado, and are reported to be very rich, the company now having in the Bank of California $100,000 worth of cut diamonds, and one in the rough weighing 102 carats. A large number of rubies and emeralds have also been obtained in the same locality.

THE male mosquito lives a short, idle life, doing little harm, and subsisting upon the sweets gathered from flowers, having a dainty preference for lillies, in whose creamy petaled bells he pensively swings. The female is the noisy, aggressive sex, and makes life a burden to those unfortunate mortals encumbering her way. She stings them, and 'boasts' about it, and not content with her own evil career, every month deposits one hundred eggs in some cool, damp place, thus multiplying and perpetuating her kind.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Berlin, says: The emigration continues to assume larger dimensions than ever in the Eastern provinces, and the poverty of the workmen is at least as great in the country districts as the want of lodgings is in the town. In vain does the government warn the population against the promises and exaggerated reports spread in the emigration districts. In vain do employers increase the wages of workmen; the sums of money thus obtained are only used to gather more quickly together the means for paying the cost of emigration.

A SAD scene was witnessed in San Francisco, lately, when Matilda Heron had a "complimentary benefit." The hall was well filled, and the poor, broken-hearted and distressed actress did her utmost to please by reading selections from "Camille," "Hiawatha" and "The School for Scandal." Her dress was of black tulle, elaborately trimmed with white-edged ruffling, with low neck and short sleeves. Her long, gray hair, frizzed and powdered, hung upon her shoulders. Her voice was so feeble that more than one audience left, the reader begged to be excused from the remaining recitation.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

A Secret That Every One Desires to Possess.

The *Journal of Commerce*, in answer to the question of a correspondent, what is the secret of business success, responds:

"It is not genius. All with such peculiar gifts make bad managers of any business, and are too erratic for ordinary executive purposes. And it is not high intellectual attainments. Few scholarly men will lay aside their devotion to letters for their own sake, and follow the plodding course by which success in business is to be attained. And it lies not in the force of circumstances. Some who might otherwise have been successful in a clear course, have doubtless broken down in the face of popular obstacles; but the man who can bend occasions and conditions to his will can achieve his triumph in spite of such adverse surroundings. It is not luck. There is less of lottery chance in such success than is commonly supposed. It is true that many tempt their fate and escape as by a miracle, but this can form no rule of life; success in business is obedient to a law that can be clearly and distinctly traced throughout the whole of one's career. This law is based on the principle that everything has its price, and they only who are able and willing to pay it can acquire what they covet. Some are unable through want of nerve, or failing health, or defective judgment, or other mental and physical defects, from succeeding in the struggle. But more who are able fail because they are unwilling to meet the cost. They seek the end, but will not by patient self-denial employ the means. Present ease, present gratification, some form of indulgence not consistent with the end which has been proposed, offers at temptation too strong for them to resist. To-morrow they will begin a sterner course; next week they will turn over another leaf with different reading on the obverse side; but to-day let the hands be folded and the old performance remain. No man is on the road to success who has not already paid part of the price, and is not now holding out to fortune in full the next installment that is due.

THE NEXT POPE.

The Negotiations Respecting the Election.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes respecting the next Papal conclave: "The only power which has declined to enter into arrangements with the German Government concerning the election of a new Pope is France. In reply to the overtures made, M. Thiers simply declared that he had no reason to believe that the next conclave would not be held in due form. This answer is the more insignificant, it being well known at Berlin that the French Government have been endeavoring for some time past to secure the succession to the triple crown for a French cardinal. Already they have so far succeeded in this as to induce a number of cardinals to entertain the plan that the conclave should withdraw to French soil, and proceed with the election in the good city of Pau, situate close to the Spanish frontier. Looking upon these moves and counter-moves, which are thus early being made on the political chess-board in expectation of the approaching conclave, it is easy to foresee that the election of the next Pope will be a political event of immense consequence, and perhaps may give rise to a fresh grouping of the powers." In close connection with this subject is the announcement that the Germen Charge d'Affaires at Rome has verbally communicated to Cardinal Antonelli a note of the German Government, in which it states that the Imperial Government is unable to understand the reason why the Pope is annoyed by measures which are intended to promote the welfare of the Empire without compromising the real interests of the Catholic church.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 84 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, 7 to 9. May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock. November 1st to May 1st, 9 to 3 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. F. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bindley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. R. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

PERSONAL.

A COLORED Rev. of Philadelphia is laying up treasure on earth by acting as a hotel-waiter at Cape May during his vacation.

LAURA S. WEBB, the fair publisher of the sprightly sheet known as *South St. Louis*, announces that she is 'on the fence' in politics.

IN a list of American arrivals at Paris for the week ending July 20, we see the names of Simon Johnson, J. A. Kelly and Miss M. C. Way, of Pittsburgh.

MARK SMITH is enjoying himself in Milan, where his daughter is finishing her musical education under able masters. Castle, Campbell and Tom Karl are also sojourning in the same city.

JOSEPHINE MANSFIELD has sold the house Fisk gave her in New York on Twenty-third street for $35,000, preparatory to removing to San Francisco, where she recently purchased a new residence.

AN accomplished barber at West Point was seven years in the West Point band, and played the cornet, French horn and other instruments. Now he is a music teacher, as well as a barber, is a dealer in canary birds, and leads the choir in a Presbyterian church.

THE father of Jim Fisk, Jr., horsewhipped Gen. J.W. Phelps at Brattleboro,' Vt., a few days since. The cause of the affair is supposed to be some imagined insult received by Mr. Fisk from Gen. Phelps. Mr. Fisk was at one time insane, and it is feared by his friends that he is again becoming so.

DR. HOWARD, who has just been released from a Spanish prison, has fallen a victim to a correspondent of the New York *Herald* at Cadiz. He tells a pathetic story of wrong and suffering. His treatment during his captivity was brutal, and, in his own words, worse than that of the soldiers in Libby prison during the war.

GOUNOD made his first appearance as a vocalist at St. James' Hall, London, recently. He sang his "Maid of Athens," the profits of which have been generously devoted to the aid of Mrs. Black, the original "Maid." The critics say that though M. Gounod has but little voice, he knows how to use that little with the skill of a finished singer and the power of a true artist. His performance created great enthusiasm, and was encored amid immense applause.

THE death is announced, at the age of one hundred and two years, of the Marquise de Cormmont de Bellefontaine, at her chateau in the Vosges. The deceased was lady of honor to Queen Marie Antoinette at the time of the first French revolution, and when the Tuileries was invaded by the mob owed her preservation to the devotedness of one of the Swiss guard, who rolled her up in a packet of linen and afterwards concealed her in his house for several days.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS has published a treatise on marriage, under the title of "*L'Homme-Femme*." Strange to say, it is an earnest appeal for the sanctity and purity of that relation. Strange to say, it has not an immoral word, except so far as plain speech offends against morality. Strangest to say, Dumas, the witty sneerer at all religion and all holiness, avows a belief in Revelation, and ends his book with a series of letters to an imaginary son, that would do credit to Spurgeon or Beecher.

A LETTER from Cape May to the Washington *Star* contains the following: "A notable old couple, to be frequently seen on the cool piazzas of the Columbia, are the venerable Ross Winans and wife, of Baltimore. Though a millionaire and able to outshine any of the butterfly throng there, his unpretending manners and simplicity of dress, and that of his wife, are worthy of note in these days of ostentatious display. The Winans, in their plain gray clothes, contrasted with the gay colors about them, sitting in a sort of John Anderson my Jo companionship, the old lady with one hand resting on his arm in the pauses of knitting, present a healthful example of tranquil, sunny companionship in the evening of life worthy of study in these fast days."

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER, Centre.
GLENN W. SCHOFIELD, Erie.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia.
J. PRICE WETHERILL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. J. W. GEARY,
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. M'ALLISTER, Centre.
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM H. ASH, Bucks.
JAMES T. REYNOLDS, Chester.
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne.
GEN. J. K. P. M'CULLOUGH,
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny.
JOHN M. AMBLER,
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

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Chester and Tamaroa Railroad

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

First Mortgage on a Railroad completed, fully equipped and doing a large business.

FOR SALE AT 90 AND INTEREST.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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SAVINGS BANK,

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D. R. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN, G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYMER,
J. H. BORLAND, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy29 v28

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business or correspondence.

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Charles Meyran, Thomas M. Carnegie,
George Shiras, Henry Phillips, jr.,
J. Morganstern, Augt. Kieber,
Perry Kelt.

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

jy17:v11

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 2, 1872.

The general appearance of local finances continues good, and no signs of squalls at present are apparent. The evidences are that the march of progress is becoming greater every day, and that the financial, social, and industrial condition of the American people is improving more rapidly than ever before.

The shipments of gold from New York to foreign ports are as active as ever, and foot up in amount to the 1st of August much larger than that of any seven months of the past five years. It requires to be remembered that the recent rise in the premium is due solely to the increased demand for gold to adjust foreign accounts against us, and not to any distrust of the public credit. In this instance the demand is legitimate, and until it is supplied the premium will continue to advance. The shipments by the European steamers yesterday footed up over $1,000,000. The imports continue unprecedentedly heavy, and the exports comparatively moderate.

Money in the eastern cities is somewhat livelier, and rates have advanced a shade since our last report.

The general trade of the city is much more favorable at this season than for many years past, and there seems to be no good reason why the fall trade, now in its inception, should not be large and profitable.

In local securities we notice sales of Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s ($7,000) at 94¼, and Citizens' National Bank stock at $71.50. Exchange National offered at 73. Real estate sales are large, with the daily average constantly increasing.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Friday.
Bonds—1881	117¾
5-20— 1862	116½
" 1864	116¾
" 1865	116¾
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	116
" 1868	115¾
10-40s	113¾
Currency 6's	121¾
Gold	116¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97¾
Erie	49¾
Harlem	116
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¼
Rock Island	111¾
Chicago & N. W	74¾
Do. Preferred	91
St. Paul, Common	55½
Do Preferred	78½
Wabash	75¾
Union Pacific	36½
Ohio & Mississippi	44¾
Pacific Mail	78¾
West Union Telegraph	75
Adams Express	97½
U. S. Express	83
Wells, Fargo	88¼

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58½
Penna. Railroad	58¾
Reading R. R	58¾
United Co's. New Jersey	126
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	34½
Central Transportation	49¾
Empire Transportation	54
Union Transportation	83
Pittsburgh City 6's	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27

NEW YORK, August 2, 1872.

Money firm at 7@6. Gold strong all day, closing at 115¾@115⅝. Loans were made from flat to 2 per cent for carrying. Clearings at the Gold Bank $68,958,000. Treasury disbursements to-day $453,000. Sterling quiet at 110¾@110⅝ for long and 110⅜@110¼ for short sight. Government opened steady, but closed quiet at ¼@¾ lower than last night. State bonds quiet. Stocks were weak during the afternoon, closing heavy at the lowest prices of the day.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73¾; do new, 73; South Carolina, July, 29½; do April, none; Missouri 6s, 94¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s, '81, coupons, 117¾; 5-20s, '62, 116½; do '64, 106¼@106⅝; '65s, 116¾@116⅞; do '65, new, 115¾@115⅞; do '67, 115¾@116; do '68, coupons, 115⅝; 10-40s, 113¾@113⅝; currency 6's, 113¼; new 5 per cents, 112⅝.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74½; Adams Express, 97½; Wells-Fargo, 88½; American Merchants Union 74; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 97; Erie, 48¾; Harlem, 116; Michigan Central, 116¼; Michigan Southern, 90¾; Union Pacific, 35¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91¼; Northwestern and Chicago, 73¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 110¾; St. Paul, 55; do preferred, 78½; Toledo and Wabash, 75¾; Fort Wayne, 96¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 44; Chicago & Alton 118; Quicksilver, 42¾.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 2.—Consols 92¾. U. S. 5-20s of '62, 91¾; 5-20s of '65, 92¼; 5-20s of '67, 91½; 10-40s 90. Sugar afloat 27s. Oil: whale 39s; linseed 37s 10d@37s 15d. Turpentine 32@33s. The weather throughout England to-day was wet, but favorable to crops.

PARIS, August 2.—Rentes 74f 37½. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 16,566,000 francs during the week.

FRANKFORT, August 2.—United States 5-20s of '62, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 97/16; Orleans 10d; sales 10,000; speculation and export 2,000; sales for week 77,000; exports 11,000; speculation 9,000. California white wheat 11s 8d; red spring 10s 8d@11s; red winter 11s 9d; receipts of wheat for the past three days 32,000; American 21,000. Flour 26s 6d@27s. Corn 27s@27s 3d. Oats 2?s. Pork 44s. Beef 61s 5d. Cumberland middles 27s. Short rib middles 32s 6d.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 2, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash is quiet but very firm, and the offerings continue light. Pots steady at 10c; Pearls firm at 11.

APPLES—In fair supply, but with a steady demand prices are maintained, $2 to $2,75 per bbl according to quality.

ALE—Is quoted as follows: X $9 per bbl; XX, $10; India, $13.

BAGGING—Penn Mill, two bushel, 40 cts; do two-one half bushels, 47; do three bushel, 55; Allegheny, 2 bushel, 38 cts.

BUTTER—Continues to arrive freely, and with stocks accumulating, prices are weak, though without quotable change; 16 to 18 for prime to choice, and 10 to 14 for common to fair.

BEANS—$2,50@$3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Is quiet and nominally unchanged, 5 to 8 cts per lb. as to quality.

CHEESE—Is steady, with regular jobbing sales at former quotations; 10 to 10¼ for Dairy, 11@11½ for Factory, and12@13 for Ohio Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 19½@20 cts by the car load and 20@3 cts. addition for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,50 per case.

COUNTRY BACON—Occasional sales of clear sides at 6@6½; cts. Country Lard steady at 8 to 8½.

EGGS—Dull, and not withstanding the receipts continue comparatively light, the supply seems to be in excess of the demand; we reduce our quotations to 14@15 cts.

FLOUR—Is moderately firm, and according to present indications, an early advance in prices seems almost inevitable. We continue to quote at $7,50 to $8,50 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8,75 to $9,25 for red winter. We suggest that in the west some dealers are now taking an advance of from 25 to 50 cts per bbl. for spring wheat flour. Rye Flour, $5,50.

GRAIN—There is still considerable inquiry for Wheat, and with continued light receipts the market is firm though there is no quotable change in prices; $1,85 to $1,90 for red and $1,95@2 for white. It begins to look as if there is to be a "corner" in Chicago this month in consequence of August options being so much higher than September, and it is probable that this has more to do with the rise in that market than anything else, though it has been assisted materially by the wet weather. Oats are generally regarded dull, but prices are unchanged; 40 to to 41 cts for mixed and 42@43 for white—2@3 c. additional for small lots. Shelled Corn was quoted to-day at 58 to 60—sale of 2 cars ear reported at 61. In the absence of sales it is difficult to quote either Rye or Barley.

GROCERIES—Trade continues rather quiet, though not more so than is usual at this particular time. Sugars are firmer and but unchanged here. Coffee is quiet and easier; reliable advices report that some of the eastern houses are anxious to realize, and in some instances concessions have been made to effect sales. As a general thing, however, there has been no decline as yet. Molasses and Syrups quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Granulated 13¼; Crushed 13; Powdered 13¾; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Extra C, 11¾; Circle C, 11¼; Chespeake Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10¾; C, Yellow, 9¾.

COFFEE—Fancy, 24¼; prime, 23¾, good, 22¾; fair, 22; roasted, 27.

STRUP—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted: choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

RICE—Carolina, 9¼@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8¾.

SALT—Is in steady demand and we can report regular sales of baled at $30 to $33 per ton.

HEMP—Kentucky rough, $130 per ton.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted in a jobbing way at 73 to 75 cts.

POTATOES—Scarce and in demand and prices are a shade better; we now quote at $2,-75@$3 per bbl.

POULTRY—Chickens scarce and selling readily at 55 to 65 for young, and 75 to 85 for old.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¾c; Sugar cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 12½c, Rib Sides, 9; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾; Clear Sides, 10c; Sugar Cured Hams, 15½c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¼c. Mess Pork, $15,50. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Sales at 3¼@3¾cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,50 per bbl in first hands, and $1,75@1,80 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Sales of Thimothy Seeds in small lots at $3,37½ per bushel. Nothing in Clover or Flax Seed.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines steady but unchanged at 85@86 cts. in a jobbing way.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

FRIDAY, August 2, 1872.

Trade has been comparatively light this week in pig iron, and notwithstanding there is considerable excitement east, under the influence of recent advices from Europe, our market is devoid of excitement, and the demand, particularly for mill iron, is by no means active. The situation here is considerably mixed at the present time, and as the saying is, there is considerable difference between the views of the buyers and sellers. Some of the mills we understand, have enough on hand and contracted to arrive, to last them until October, while others are almost bare; and these, of course, are on the market though buying sparingly—pursuing, in this respect what is commonly termed a hand-to-mouth policy. The offerings, from all that we could learn, are not large, as producers generally do not feel inclined to press sales in the present condition of affairs, but there is, however enough offering to supply the demand, which as already stated, is comparatively light and the market, therefore, is quiet, white prices are without quotable change. Foundry irons are considerably firmer in consequence of the advance east, and good No. 1 brands are now held $1 to $2 per ton higher, and the feeling prevails that a still further advance is probable. Thus, it will be seen that while the market is firmer, the situation just now is unsettled, and to some extent unsatisfactory, as business, will of necessity be slow, so long as this feeling prevails, though it is generally conceded that there is no prospect of crude irons ruling lower during the next three or four months.

Finished irons are reported active; orders are coming in more freely since the recent advance, and trade is better than it usually is at this season of the year. Stocks are light, not only here, but all over the country, and the indications are very favorable for a good fall and winter trade.

There was an advance of half a cent in American steel last week, and the mills are all in full blast and considerably behind with their orders, which is something unusual at at this particular time.

ANTHRACITE.		
60 tons A 1 Foundry	$55 00	4 mos
60 tons No. 1 Foundry	54 00	4 mos
40 tons No. 2 Foundry	54 00	4 mos
50 tons No. 2 Foundry	53 00	4 mos
50 tons Gray Neutral Forge	51 00	4 mos
200 ton Gray Cold Short Forge	50 00	4 mos
100 tons Chickies' Forge, at furnace	48 00	4 mos
100 tons Neutral Grey Forge	49 50	cash
150 tons Mottled Red Short, furnace	46 00	cash
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.		
200 tons Red Short, Ohio Valley	$53 50	4 mos
250 tons Red Short	52 50	4 mos
600 ton No. 1 Grey Short, to arrive	55 00	4 mos
200 " "	55 00	4 mos
200 " "	55 00	4 mos
BLOOMS.		
20 tons Charcoal	$110 00	4 mos
10 tons "	110 00	4 mos
150 tons Maramec	113 00	

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 2, 1872

The crude market was quiet to-day, and prices a shade lower; $3,55 to $3,57½ per bbl at Parker, equal to a fraction less than 9¾ cts per gallon here. Refined, also, weak, but prices, as compared with yesterday are unchanged; August, first half, 22¾; last half, 22¼; sales 1,500 bbls first half at 22⅝; September nominally at 22⅜; October 22¾; offer to sell last four months, September to December, at 23¼. Advices from Philadelphia are obearish; low prices are predicted in consequence of the scarcity of tonnage and high rates of foreign freights.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Rfg. Co., 500 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls Logan Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 378 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....1078

WEST PENN.

Ralston & W., 1308 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co., 900 bbls to Logan Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.

Elkin B. & Co., 50 bbls to Carson & Co., Philadelphia.

Chas. T. Place, 50 bbls to Ferguson & N., New York.

Total.....2308

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Fairview O W, acct. same	154
Riverside, O W, acct. A Smuck	80
Vesta O W, acct W Stewart	80
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvy	770
Cosmos O W, acct. H. McKelvy	430
American O W, acct Fisher Bro	450
Brilliant O W, acct. Fisher Bro	918
Vesta O W, acct. Duncan & Y	382
Peerless O W, acct. Duncan & Y	308
West O W, acct. T P Miller	160
Penn O W, acct. Jenning	622
Lilly O W, acct. Same	160
Total	4614

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

WEST PENN R. R.

Graff B & Co	22	Isabella Furnace	24
Spang C & Co	2		
Total			50

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. W. Porter	6	J. Moorhead	2
Marlin & B	5	J. Reamer	4
Dilworth & P	4		
Total			21

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Shoenberger & Co	3	Kloman C & Co	4
Total			7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace Co	8	Shoenberger B & Co	5
Reese G. & Co	2	Canghey & H	2
Pgh Bolt Co	2	J Moorhead	1
Nimick & Co	3	Loomis & Co	1
Total			24

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co	4	Loomis & Co	2
Total			6

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

James W. Porter	1	Nimick & Co	8
Loomis & Co	1	Brown & Co	1
Paul Jones	3	Jno. Moorhead	2
Dickson M & Co	2	Meridth T & Co	3
Total			21

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 2.—The day closed with an exceedingly dull market in all departments of trade. The activity noticed in the early part of the week has almost subsided, and the tone of the market is again feverish. A limited demand for brown sheetings and shirtings of standard weights was met at current rates. Medium grades are almost neglected. Cotton drills not inquired for, and business in this class of goods was of no moment. Stripes and ticks very dull; no transactions of any moment reported. Prints dull and inactive; quotations remain firm. Woolens continue dull, but firm; no antimation reported in any of the different branches of trade. Foreign goods were withdrawn from warehouse in very large amounts, but opening of stocks is slow, and no features are yet in market worthy of note.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Beeves to-day 9,000, with 14 more cars due. This is 8,300 for the week, against 8,600 last week; market drooping at ¼c decline, very few of the finest exceeding 13c; 10 cars good strong 8 cwt. Kentucky at 12½c; 3 cars Texans, 9¼ cwt, 10c. Sheep 5,400 to-day, and 24,300 since Saturday, against 22,600 for the same time last week; trade slow, especially for lambs, and stock not all selling; fat sheep doing well, as 2 cars Ohio, 98 lbs, at 7¾c; a car 80 lbs 6¾c; a car 56 lbs Canada lambs 9c; a car 59 lbs Pennsylvania 9¾c. Hogs, 13 cars, making 22,000 since Saturday, against 20,300 for the same time last week; no change from 6½@6¾c for dressed.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Cotton more active and higher; middling uplands 21¾. Flour scarcely so firm; some little export inquiry; superfine western and State $5,55@5,90; common to good extra $6,50@6,65; extra Ohio $6,65@8,50; extra St. Louis $7,20@10,75. Rye flour and cornextra St. Louis $7,20@10,75. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet and lower; 88@93½c, closing with sellers at 93c; buyers at 92½c. Wheat a shade firmer; holders generally insist on full prices for spring wheat. Michigan $1,62; winter red western $1,65; amber Michigan $1,74@1,75. Rye dull; Western 73½@74. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet with a moderate export demand; steamer Western mixed 61@63c; sail do 63½@64c. Oats firmer and fairly active, western 42½@44c. Ohio 44¼@48c. Eggs unchanged. Hay firm, shipping $1 and $1,05. Hops firm. Coffee firm and quiet; Rio 15½@18¼c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 9¼@9⅝c, Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses unchanged and dull. Rice quiet at 8¾@9¼c. Petroleum firm; crude 12¾@ 12½c; refined 22¾@223c. Pork steady; mess $13,50@13,60. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; shoulders 6@6½c; hams 11¾@14c; middles quiet; long clear 7¾c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime new steam 8@8¼c; old 9c; kettle 9¼c. Butter dull; western 10@16c. Cheese irregular at 11@12¼c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Flour firm and in fair demand; old $8@8,25; new $7,25@7,75. Wheat firm and in fair demand; $1,60@1,62; new dry $1,50; damp $1,40. Corn dull and lower; 46c. Rye firm and in fair demand; old 77@80c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 31@36c; new 27@28c. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries in fair demand. Oils unchanged; demand good at full prices; for choice unchanged. Pork dull and nominal; regular $13,50; no sales. Lard dull and unchanged on steam; kettle 8¾@9c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; boxed fair and market firm; 5¾@7¾@8c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; 6¾c; sales clear rib 8¾@ 9¾c; clear 9c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand; $4,65@5,00. Whisky quiet and weak; 91c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 2.—Flour: firm and in better demand. Wheat: unsettled and feverish; closing strong for August; $1,39½ offered; $1,13 seller September; $1,11 seller year. Corn firm; 43¾c seller August; 43¾@44c seller September; rejected 40c. Oats steady; fair demand; 27@ 27½c regular fresh; 26¾c seller August; 26½c seller September; 26@26¼c seller year; rejected 24½@25c. Rye quiet; 60c bid. Live steady; spot options nominal. Barley: quiet and firm; old No. 2 54@55c sales; 58c seller September. Provisions: dull sales. Pork: $13,62½ seller September; round lots held at $14,50; cash offered $13,50 for shipments. Lard: quiet and nominally; 8¾c for winter; summer 8@8½. Meats firm; sales 100,000 short ribs. Whisky quiet; sales at 90c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Flour dull; treble $6,50@7,25; family $7,75@9,50. Corn quiet; mixed 58c; white 67c. Hay $24@26; choice $27 @28. Bran $1,05. Pork dull; held at $13,50. Bacon easier at 7¼, 9¾, 9¾, 9¾@10c. Hams dull; sugar cured 15@15½c. Lard: choice scarce; refined tierce 9¾@9¾c; keg 10¾@11c. Sugar: fair to good fair 10¼@10½c. Molasses: common thin 28c; closing bottom 29c. Whisky 90c@$1. Coffee 16¾@19¾. Cotton nominal; good 18¾c; low middings 19¾c; middling 20¾c; receipts 50 bales; exports to Mobile 5; stock 8,504; week's sales 400; net receipts 334; gross 335; exports coastwise 537.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; $1,23; Amber Michigan $1,45, seller August; No. 1 red $1,61; No. 2 do $1,45@1,47; seller August $1,40; No. 3 red $1,36. Corn firm and in fair demand; low mixed 48@48¼c; high mixed buyer September 51c; Michigan 48½c; white 51c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 36½c; No. 2 31c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 2.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in speculative demand and prices higher; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,41¾. Corn: demand inactive and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 43¼c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; No. 2 26½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2 66½c. Barley scarce and firm; fall No. 2 58c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—Flour firm. Wheat: no sales reported; new No. 2 red winter held at $1,38. Corn dull; 49@50c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; 36c. Petroleum: refined firm, in good demand and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—Flour in fair demand; superfine $4,50@5,50; extra $5,75@6,25. White wheat dull; new red $1,62@1,70. Rye steady at 78c. Corn had a declining tendency; yellow 62c; mixed 60@61c. Oats dull; winter 42@45c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, August 2.—41 c coal, 8 M Kier & Co; 1 do iron, Mullen & Co; 1 do ware, J S Dilworth & Co; 1 do junk, W McKinney & Co; 102 sks oats, Moreland & M; 11 hides J Callery & Co; 19 hides, G N Hoffstott & Co; 2 sks rags, 1 bbl chickens, L J Blanchard; 1 car iron, Jno McDermott; 27 cars oil, Armstrong D & Co.

WEST PENN, August 2.—3 cars lumber, Spang C & Co; 4 do do, Reed Bros; 1 do do, Wm Anshutz & Co; 12 bbls salt, Beckfield & N; 10 do do, F Beckert; 1 bdl hides, A Holsteine; 1 bbl bacon, 2 bgs beans, Watt L & Co; 1 roll leather, G N Hoffstott & Co; 2 bbls eggs, Laing & McK; 11 sks rags, Carter Bros; 4 pkgs eggs, H Leppert; 59 bbls soda, Atterberg & Co; 14 bbls whisky, Marshall Bros & Co; 1 car s iron, Rogers & B; 30 bgs oats, 14 bbls apples, 3 pkgs butter, 3 do eggs, J Kreiling.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R., August 2.—4 cars copper, C G Hussey & Co; 1 do lumber, Bunton & M; 1 do do, Kelley & Co; 1 car do, Dunbar & Co; 1 do lime, T P Henderson; 1 car g stones, T Alden; 1 do o bbls, Lockhart & Co; 25 do do, W Flaccus & S; 9 bags beans, 9 bbls potatoes, Loh & C; 21 csks wine, Little & M; 1 car o bbls, C A Warmcastle; 33 do apples, Riddle 7 do do, H J McCracken; 9 bxs eggs, 3 kgs butter, J J Pettit & Co; 30 bbls apples, 2 do vinegar, Voigt M & Co; 10 do apples, Potter & S; 28 bbls apples, J O'Brien; 9 do eggs, 5 firkine butter, 12 bbls apples, 12 sks peaches, P Duff; 5 bxs cheese Arbuckle & Co; 22 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 7 do eggs, 6 kgs butter, Head C & Co; 6 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 1 case cigars, T C Jenkins; 12 cases paper, Hostetter & Smith.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, August 2.—10¾ butts tobacco, 5¾ do do, 5 pkg do, T C Jenkins; 20½ butts do, 2 cases do, Knox & O; 1 car corn, Spear & G; 1 do wheat, McHenry & H; 57 bbls clay, T C Coffin & C; 25 bxs starch, McCandless, Son & Co; 14 buckets tobacco, 6 drums do, Arbuckles & Co; 31 tres hams, Jas H Parker; 1895 bbls paper, McElroy & Co; 2 cars hay, O H Allerton; 4 bbls tallow G Kann; 1 bbl grease, 1 sks tails, 3 sks g scraps, Wm Flaccus & Son; 1 boxed organ, H Gardner; 15 bbls m dust, J C Buffum & Co; 273 sks malt, Fraunheim & V; 1 boxed organ, Mrs H Loomis; 100 bxs starch; Haworth & D; 28 tres hams, F Sellers & Co; 10 bbls onions, Vangorder & S; 738 wheat, R Knox & Son; 5 feed cutters, Scobin R & S; 400 sks flour, 235 sks feed, Voigt M & Co; 200 sks corn, Laing & McK; 20 tubs tobacco, 2 drums do, A S Glimore; 25 bbls 1 oil Reese Owens.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—August 2.—10 pkgs pails, Reymer Bros; 20 pails tobacco, Rankin Bros; 3 do do, Johnston & C; 38 sks wool, W Barker & Co; 1 car shingles, Huttman & G; 1 car lumber, Kelly & Co; 1 car do, Scott & V; 50 bxs cheese, Moye & Co; 1 car shingles, Hill, Patterson & Co; 1 car oats, McHenry & Hood; 1 do do, H J McCracken & Co; 26 doz brooms, J Blanchard, 48 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 20 bxs jars, J P Smith; 14 bbls pears, 4 do apples, J A Graff; 500 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 1 car scrap iron, Maloney & L; 100 bbls flour, D Wallace; 100 do do, P N Nelson & Co; 100 do do, Seghmerer & V; 100 do do, S Lindsey & Co; 100 do do, Haworth & D; 20 bbls spirits, Marshall Bros; 50 bbls onions, H Rea Jr; 1 car meat, E H Myers & Co; 2 do do, Reese Owens; 50 cases lard, W B Hays & Son; 100 pails tobacco, Dilworth Bros; 10 tres lard, Shomaker & Co; 50 bxs b nails, Logan G & Co, 10 pkgs crackers, Krahmhr & V; 50 bbls alcohol, R E Sellers & Co.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING, PER STEAMER CARRIE BROOKS, August 2.—4 pkgs furniture, W H Lemon; 24 w chairs, Lemon & W; 54 do, Orbleib & Co; 37 pkgs furnitnre, L Wetzel; 1 sofas, 5 table, F Eichenhart; 12 tables, H Berger; 165 pkgs furniture, Close S & Co; 1 bbl eggs, Head C & Co; 6 pkgs produce, J O'Brien; 2 bales yarn, J Cochran & Co; 105 pcs s pipe, F Owens; 213 sks corn, H L Jones & Son; 310 s pipe, Chas Hellman; 18 pkgs produce, Jno Herbert; 8 bbls pears, Voigt M & Co; 17 pkgs s iron, King & Co; 18 bales hay, Sapt & D.

ALEX. CARSON,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS,

AND CIGARS.

A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.

360 Liberty Street,

One block below Union Depot.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

GET THE BEST

Howe Standard.
Sampson Standard

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

SOUDER & McCLURG,

my9:y25 62 Wood Street.

RIVER NEWS.

The river is falling steadily, with three feet in the channel last evening. Weather yesterday clear and pleasant. Business at the landing dull, and furthermore there is but little prospect of an early improvement.

Carrie Brooks from Wheeling, and the Granite State from Portsmouth, arrived and departed.

The towboat Wild Duck arrived with a tow of barges. The Collier was expected to reach Wheeling yesterday, but she will not get up much further until there is more water, as she draws 3½ feet light.

Capt. I. C. Vanhook, formerly of this city, now of St. Louis, has been here for some days on a visit. He returns to St. Louis to-day.

The West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, is the regular Monongahela river packet to-day, leaving promptly at 3 P. M.

—A St. Louis special to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The contract for enlarging the Federal Republic was given to-day, to the Carondelet Marine Railway Company, and the work is to be commenced to-morrow. The St. Louis *Republican* referring to the matter, says: The idea as far as we can learn is to lengthen the boat 15 feet, which, it is thought, will lighten her draught to 3 feet, she now draws 5½ feet light, and also increase her carrying capacity about 500 tons. She now carries 2,000 tons. This will enable her to carry a good cargo on 6 feet, and also make her a splendid low water boat.

—Further advices from Alabama confirm the previous statements respecting the widespread disaster to the corn and cotton crops by the recent floods there. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land in cotton and corn in the Warrior River are still under water and the crop totally destroyed. The highlands have been cut by the rains into gullies to deep to be plowed across, and thus many promising fields have been damaged. In addition to loss by flood, the army worm is now threatening crops yet remaining in the State.

—The Shreveport South-western, referring to the order recently received by Lieut Dorman not to carry any more freight for the Carter Line of Red River steamers, on account of low water in that stream, says: Now, we would state, for the benefit of all parties, that there is at this time 5½ feet of water in Red River, between this point and the mouth, and that there has not been less than that depth of water in our river, below this point, since the fall of 1871. Be careful, gentlemen, how you underestimate our navigation.

—We clip the following items from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday. Parties have gone to Kanawha River to purchase the Active for the same trade. With the Ruby, this will give us three steamboats in Kentucky River. It was rumored yesterday that gentlemen were here negotiating for the purchase of the Mountain Belle, to ply as a regular packet between Vevay and Louisville.

—The General Buell ran through a severe thunder storm Tuesday night. While lying at Ghent the lightning struck a tree within fifteen feet of the boat, and for a moment those on board appeared to have entirely lost their senses.

—What big collections at New Orleans will fall off $35,000 per annum, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Morgan gulf steamships.

—The James Howard, on her last trip to New Orleans, had over 3,000 tons of freight. She had about a $13,000 trip.

—The canal is clear of coal boats.

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, that the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to-wit:

Amendment: Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JOHN W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

RIVER PACKETS.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The New and Light Draught Passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DOBASLEOSON, Commander, Leaves REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and Intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of
S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.
fe22:364

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

New Orleans

SUGAR.

New crop good and prime New Orleans Sugar.

First of the Season.

JUST RECEIVED BY

WATT, LANG & CO.,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street.

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ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce.

No. 32 SOUTH DIAMOND STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce. jy18

S. TATE.....S. W. ECKELS.....R. ECKELS.

TATE, ECKELS & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, Apples, Potatoes, Salt, Butter, Eggs, Cheese.

And all kinds of Produce. Particular attention paid to consignments. No. 97 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

jy22:y34

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

no14-h30 Corner of First avenue.

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HOME NEWS.

Interesting miscellaneous reading matter will be found on the second page.

For Rent—A desirable room on second floor, GAZETTE building, fronting on Smithfield street, suitable for an office. For terms, apply at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Letters Held for Postage.

Dr. R. N. Page, Columbus, N. J., 3c; Miss Fannie Bevington, Wellsville, Ohio, 2c; W. Diver, Syracuse, N. Y., 3c; Dr. A. Mahiney, Mt. Sterling, Ill., 3c; D. W. Brown, Chesterville, Ohio, 2c; Casper Eadrees, Brookville, Pa., 3c; Martha M. Thompson, New Wilmington, Pa., 3c.

Sudden Death.

On Thursday evening Mr. Conner, residing at the corner of Beech Street, and Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, retired to bed, complaining of feeling slightly sick. About one o'clock yesterday morning his wife woke up and found him dead. Several physicians were immediately summoned and an attempt made to resuscitate him, but without success. The Physicians gave it as their opinion that death was caused by apoplexy.

Allegheny Poor Farm.

Superintendent Johnston, of the Allegheny Poor Farm, reports that 24 persons have been admitted to the Institution—13 males and 11 females—and 16 males and 10 females discharged. In the lunatic department 2 males and 2 females have been admitted and 3 discharged. During the month there have been 6 deaths—3 males and 1 female. There are at present in the inmates of the institution, 28 of whom are in the lunatic department.

Good Advice Unheeded.

A young woman who had assumed the name of Jennie Fritz was arrested on the street for drunkenness and taken to the lock up. When her relatives learned of her arrest, they went to her and endeavored to persuade her to reform; but their pleadings were in vain. For some time she has been an inmate of Mod le Beach's, and her friends were very anxious that she should retrace the steps which she had taken in the downward direction. Their earnest solicitations, however, did not affect her, and she seemed determined to pursue her former course. Mayor Blackmore accordingly sent her to the Work house for sixty days.

Iron Ship Building at Pittsburgh.

A correspondent writes as follows to the *Scientific American* in regard to iron ship building in this city, a subject of considerable interest at present:

"Pittsburgh, and there saw the hull of the first iron steamer ever built, I believe, west of the Alleghenies. She was called the Duquesne, and was intended for a freight boat. The hull was on the ways and the mechanics at work on her. What became of her—whether successful or not—I do not know. I saw a notice in the Philadelphia papers of her departure from Pittsburgh on her first trip. As iron will probably replace wood on the western rivers, I think this reminiscence might be interesting."

Another Decline in Coal.

A few days ago we noticed that the enterprising firm of Laing & McKallip, Nos. 347, 411 and 413 Liberty street, were selling the very best Anthracite coal brought to this market at about five per cent. less than other dealers, and to-day we are pleased to inform our readers that they will deliver to parties wanting it, the best Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal broken at $6.35 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; Egg $6.35; Stove $6.35; Nut $6.20. These prices, considering what has been paid heretofore, will certainly be satisfactory to consumers. They solicit orders, and parties can rely on their being filled promptly. We bespeak for them a large trade.

A Good Hotel.

Travelers who may reach our city by any of the early or late trains that reach Pittsburgh, will find good accommodations at the Pearl Hotel, corner Penn avenue and Twenty-sixth street—opposite the Outer Depot. This is an old house and has been the head-quarters for many travelers for a long series of years. The present proprietor is doing everything in his power to make it a pleasant place for his guests, where they can enjoy some of the comforts of a homelike hotel, without having to pay exorbitant prices. The Allegheny cars which bring trains into the city will find good stabling for his stock, —in proportion to his own comforts in the hotel. Mr. John Cochran, the proprietor, is well known throughout the business circles of Pittsburgh, having formerly been our City Treasurer. Take lodgings at the Pearl.

Amusements.

THE GRAND COMBINATION Central Park Circus and Menagerie will pitch their tents in Allegheny on Monday, showing afternoon and evening only, then move to this side, giving two performances on Tuesday and Wednesday. This mammoth show has a reputation second to none, and if what we see said about them by our exchanges is half true, it is well worth a visit. The accommodations, we are informed, will be much better than is usually found, and a pleasant time is guaranteed to all. Their collection of animals and South American birds no doubt is very good, many of the animals being of the rarest kind, and some have never been on exhibition till this company exhibited them.

THE MINSTRELS performing at the Opera House will give a matinee this afternoon and their last performance this evening.

Youthful Robbers.

Yesterday morning an information was made before Alderman Koenig, by Andrew Bretanno against two boys named John and Peter McCabe, whom he charged with highway robbery. The deponent alleges that he sent his daughter, who is about twelve years of age, to the store to make some purchases, giving her a pocket-book containing about ten dollars. On her way to the store the two boys met her, and while one of them held her, the other took the money. The boys were arrested yesterday afternoon and had a hearing, when they were committed to jail for Court in default of bail. One of the boys is about fourteen and the other twelve years of age. It seems that this is not their only offence, as another information was made against the same boys before Alderman O'Donnell by Henry Thompson, charging them and another by named Daniel Crowley, with the larceny of twenty dollars from his saloon.

Interesting to Travellers.

We take it, that any information that will learn them where to get good trunks will be interesting to travellers, and so such of our readers as may be contemplating a trip will be pleased to know that they can secure a good trunk—one that will withstand all the wear and tear of travel—at the sale and manufactory of Mr. Dan's, No. 204 Smithfield street. Mr. Dan's manufactures the goods in his establishment and under his personal supervision, so that he can guarantee every article from the largest Saratoga to the smallest ladies reticule. He uses none but the best material, employs none but the best hands, and hence never sells an inferior article, because he never keeps them on hand. He has now in store a fine assortment of trunks, valises, ladies satchels, reticules, &c., which we would advise our readers to examine before purchasing elsewhere. His number is 204 Smithfield street, near Liberty.

Going Through Bankruptcy.

A petition has been filed in the Bankruptcy branch of the U. S. District Court in this city, by E. A. L. Roberts, of Titusville, against the Maple Grove Coal Company, of Venango county. The point made by the petitioner is that he holds bonds to the amount of $1,000 each, issued by the company, the interest upon which they have failed to pay. It is against precedent to force an incorporated company into bankruptcy for the non-payment of interest on their bonds, but from a proviso on the coupons, which stipulates that all their rights and benefits may be transferred by delivery as promisory notes, it is claimed by the plaintiff's attorney that they are brought within the bankrupt law, and that parties holding them can force an equitable division of the company's property to meet the debt, as well as more immediate ones. The company issued $50,000 worth of bonds, and this is a test case, which will determine whether suit will be brought on the remainder.

No order has been made.

Open for Business.

The Dollar Savings Bank—one of the youngest, but possessing features which make it one of the best of our saving institutions—has opened for business at the new house, No. 47 East Diamond, Allegheny. The bank has a capital stock of $100,000, and is preparing for a general and lucrative feature in its management is the fact that six per cent. interest is allowed on all time deposits, compounding every six months, and the depositors can draw their money out at any time without giving previous notice. It has been our pleasure for several years to enjoy the acquaintance of the President, Jonathan Gaugher, Esq., and the Cashier, Mr. Henry A Spangler, Esq., and several of the Directors, and from our personal knowledge of them we feel satisfied that the affairs of the bank could not have been placed in better hands. The gentlemen are well known in business circles, for foresight and integrity under their management the Bank is certain to achieve every success, and its business be transacted to the mutual satisfaction of stockholder and depositor. We heartily recommend the Bank to all having money, whether in large or small amounts, which they desire to deposit in a safe and reliable institution.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

A Drunken Man Dragged from the Railroad Track in Front of an Approaching Train.

Yesterday afternoon a man named Charles O'Conner met with a very narrow escape from a sudden death on the railroad and was saved in a manner that is usually described in romantic novels or witnessed in sensational plays, but seldom occurs in fact.

About three o'clock in the afternoon James Donahue was walking along the track of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, near the Pittsburgh Forge & Iron works in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, when he observed a man lying upon the track a short distance before him, evidently fast asleep. At the same moment he saw a freight train rapidly approaching on the same track, and only about fifty feet distant. He rushed toward the prostrate man and with great exertion succeeded in dragging him from the track. In time to save the Coroner the trouble of holding another inquest. He was not an instant too soon; for as the train passed a wheel of the car struck O'Conner's foot. The rescued man was too drunk to thank Donahue, but when he sobers he will doubtless appreciate the act.

BREVITIES.

....Monogram fans are the latest.

....Fifteen hours to Long Branch now.

....The City Police were paid off yesterday.

....The religious papers are beginning to consider whether missions pay.

....Smithfield street should be paved with wood instead of cobble stone.

....The A. P. Culloo Band will entertain the public in the Park this evening.

....Cresson is not doing half the business it did last year. Their prices are to high.

....The colored voters of the 7th ward will find a notice concerning them on first page.

....Several young ladies and gentlemen will spend to-morrow at Cresson, on the mountains.

....The consumption of sugar by every American is on an average of thirty pounds a year.

....Republicans of the Thirteenth ward will find a notice of interest to them on our first page.

....The notches in Mayor Callow's crutches indicate that they have been loaned twenty-three times.

....There are more Pittsburghers at and near Fayette Springs this summer, than at any other summer resort.

....This evening there will be a Republican meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, Eighteenth street, East Birmingham.

....Mr. Lanigan, a street paver in New Castle, committed suicide on Thursday night by hanging himself in a hen-coop.

....There is considerable talk about several important changes going to be made in come of the government offices here.

....A wagon broke down on Penn street, near Tenth, yesterday morning and blockaded the street for nearly half an hour.

....The Committee who have charge of the Soldier's Convention to be held here in September, are busily engaged in preparing for it.

....The fire Department should have another hook and ladder company. One is scarcely sufficient for a city the size of ours.

....The Republicans of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will meet this evening in the school house, to organize a Grant and Wilson Club. A full attendance is requested.

....''Veteran Legions'' are to be organized in every district in the county in preparation for the Soldiers and Sailors Convention. The General Committee will hereafter hold meetings Wednesdays and Saturdays.

....An amatuer minstrel troupe hold their evening and morning rehearsals from 10 P. M. to 1 A. M. on Liberty street, near the mouth of Third avenue. If ever nineteen Thomas cats made any worse music they deserve to die.

....The old woman who was killed at Fleming's Station, Kentucky, recently mentioned by Mr. Charles Seisel, of Birmingham, who says that she is his mother-in-law. She had been insane for sometime, and had escaped from Mr. Seisel who did not know of her whereabouts.

....At a meeting of the Allegheny Council Street Committee, several bills were passed and ordinances authorized for grading and paving certain streets. A plan of the City Engineer showing the location of streets that had been laid out on Nunnery Hill was presented.

....MRS. S. C. McCormick yesterday instituted proceedings in divorce against her husband, Samuel S. McCormick, in the Prothonotary's office. She alleges that he has treated her so badly, that on June 9th, she was obliged to leave the house. The usual subpoena was issued.

....Two alarms of fire were struck about three o'clock yesterday afternoon. The first from box seventy—was caused by a fire in a coal shed on Butler Street, near the Allegheny cemetery; the second from box fifty-one, was a small blaze in a frame building in the rear of

....The loss by the fire at Freedom Wednesday night foots up $35,000. $20,000 of which was in the bulding and machinery, and $15,000 stock. The insurance amounted to $13,000, of which amount one thousand dollars was in the Artisan, and $750 in the Pittsburgh of this city. There were destroyed three hundred and sixty barrels of crude oil, one hundred and twenty-five barrels of carbon, and about six hundred barrels of lubricating, making in all about 1,000 barrels. The principal tanks, containing about six hundred barrels of crude oil, were saved. The works were owned by McDowal & Co., of Philadelphia.

....Allegheny Detective Pender arrived in the city with Alexander Hammer whom he arrested in the oil regions on an attachment issued by the United States Court for contempt of Court. In 1866 Hammer was engaged in putting down torpedoes in the oil wells, and them named Seville was arrested but the other escaped. An injunction was issued against Hammer who left the State about that time and did not return until last April, when he resumed his old business of putting down torpedoes. A new writ of injunction which had been issued against him had been made perpetual, and so he had no authority to resume the same business. The case attracts considerable attention as several other suits will grow out of it.

SUMNER REPUDIATED.

Colored Voters in Council—Meeting in the Seventh Ward—Words to the Point.

Last evening Union Grant Club, composed of colored voters, held a meeting at the Franklin street school house to give expression to the views of the voters represented in the organization in reference to the "Sumner letter."

Mr. John T. Butler presided, and Mr. Manley officiated as Secretary. The attendance was very large—the strength of the colored voters in that section of the city being fairly represented.

After the disposal of several routine matters of business,

Rev. Mr. Pickman, a colored orator from the District of Columbia, delivered a forcible and eloquent address, in which he referred to the progress made by the colored race within the past few years, and ascribed all the praise to the Republican party to which, he argued, every honest, thoughtful colored voter in the land, owed the most zealous fealty. The gentleman's speech was received with every manifestation of enthusiasm, and its sentiments frequently and heartily applauded.

Mr. John S. Lambie, by invitation, followed with a lengthy address in which the issues of the welfare of the colored people, were fully and ably presented. After the addresses the following paper was presented and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS: The Hon. Charles Sumner has recently written a letter urging the colored voters to support Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown at the coming election, we the voters of the Union Grant Club of Pittsburgh think it just to declare,

First—That while we duly appreciate Mr. Sumner's unflinching advocacy of our rights and his devotion to the Republican party in the past, we cannot agree with him in his bitter denunciation of General Grant at this time.

Second—Believing if Horace Greeley is elected, it will be a direct encouragement to race, and to the interests of the Republican party, therefore,

Resolved, That we will give our firm and undivided support to President U. S. Grant and Hon. Henry Wilson, for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Club then adjourned with three hearty cheers for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

The next meeting will be held on the third Friday evening of the present month.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Meeting Yesterday—Reports from the Officers—Routine Business.

A regular monthly meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present.

Mr. Fitzsimmons, from the committee appointed to square up the account with the county poor authorities, report progress, and the committee were continued.

Dr. Shaw recommended the purchase of a clock for the Alms House. The recommendation was approved.

Bills were received from the Country Controller for the keeping of sundry patients belonging to the city at other Alms houses. The papers were referred to the monthly committee.

Dr. S. N. Benham, physician for the First district, reported fifteen patients attended to during July, thirty-three visits paid, and two office patients.

Dr. A. A. E. McCandless, physician for the Second district, reported forty-seven visits paid during July, and twenty-one patients attended to.

Dr. J. Ward, physician at the Alms House, reported ten cases admitted into the hospital during July, and five discharged, leaving twelve cases under treatment. There were eight deaths, to wit: Ida May, aged six months, cholera Infantum; Maud Stanley, aged two months, marasmus; James Hartufee, aged thirty-eight years, consumption; Minnie May, aged ten months, hooping cough; Phebe Johnston, eighty-three years, old age; James Lloyd, forty-seven years, apoplexy; John Davis, eighty years, old age; William Smith, (colored) five months, convulsions.

The Superintendent of the Farm, Mr. Thos. Chess, reported as follows: Inmates in the Poor House, July 1st, 211, admitted during the month, 36; discharged, &c., 26; remaining at Farm August 1st 221, a net increase for the month of ten persons.

The several reports were approved, after which the monthly bills were ordered to be paid, and the meeting adjourned.

BUTLER OIL FIELDS.

JAMISON WELL.

On last Saturday, 27th inst., the Jamison well (Boydstown) was drilled to the depth of 1,200 feet. It is now in the red sandstone. This red rock generally lays immediately above the boulder rock, and is always considered as favorable for getting the oil when it and the boulder have been passed.

RUMBAUGH WELL.

This well is in Washington township, and about nine miles north of the Boydstown well, is down about 1,200. Drilling is still progressing and confident hopes are expressed of its success soon.

FAIRVIEW DISTRICT.

This district continues the centre of attraction and excitement. A large strike was recently made near Petrolia city. The derricks are now thick on South Bear from Argyle to the M'Clymonds and Riddle farms. At the M'Clymonds and Riddle farms, about 20 are up and 20 more in process of erection. A new town is springing up called Karnes City, or sometimes, "Good Enough." Along the winding road for a great distance may be seen stakes driven and lots laid out in expectation of a coming large city. The old town of Fairview is now scarcely known by its oldest inhabitants in consequence of the great change going on.

Work is progressing at the Brady township (Thompson) well, the Stoney Run, Centre township well, Bonnie Brook well, Summit township, etc.

From the Thorn well comes recent encouraging news.

The well on the Esquire Smith farm, Cherry township, was reported last week as having a favorable show of oil.

HERRON AVENUE.

Continuation of the Investigation before the Committee—The Conclusions of the Committee.

Yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform reassembled, when the Herron avenue investigation was continued.

Mr. Atkinson was present and stated to the committee the cause of his absence at the previous meeting. He had a business engagement which prevented his appearance.

Mr. Atkinson, sworn—Reside in the Thirteenth ward; know Mr. Shaw; acquainted with the locality of Herron avenue; Mr. Shaw and I had some business, and among other things wrote notices to Mr. Dempster and Mr. Hunter to pave the Herron avenue; the avenue has not been opened; know of no reason why the avenue has not been opened; had a conversation with Mr. Kinney Goff; Mr. Goff stated to me that he had received a note; he said the avenue should not be opened until he received his money; I told him that Mr. Slagle's books showed that it had been paid; he said the note had never been paid; he said, pointing to the City Hall, that the note was lying over there unpaid; I took it from that that the note was in the City Treasurer's office.

Cross-examined—As near as I can recollect the notices were written about the first of May; that was before the petition was presented; I had nothing to do with preparing the petitions; I told Mr. Shaw that I had seen the note in the Treasurer's office; I told Mr. Darton I had seen the note at the Treasurer's office; I never did see the note; that petition was not presented at my instance I had nothing whatever to do with it.

The committee was then addressed by Mr. Barton, who opened his argument by reflecting on the reporters for omitting to publish a decision of Alderman Succop in the controversy between Mr. Herron and Mr. Goff, as explained by Mr. Jones. He then, while admitting there was nothing wrong in the transaction, so far as Mr. Goff was concerned, said that Mr. Shaw had paid his money for the opening of the street, and the committe should, in their report to Councils, recommend the opening of the street.

Mr. Slagle then addressed the committee, and in reply to a question asked by Mr. Littell, he said the street could not be improved even if it was open except by an ordinance to grade and pave it. He then commenced regarding the action of Mr. Darton for taking the note in the old without making inquiry of him as to the facts in the case, as by so doing the matter might have been explained.

Mr. Herron next addressed the committee, and commented severely on the conduct of Messrs. Shaw and Barton, whom, he intimated, were influenced by spite and spleen. The transaction between Mr. Goff and himself was a mere private business affair, which thereby had nothing whatever to do, nor could in no way be held responsible.

The Committee, after a short deliberation, found that all the allegations set forth in the petition were without foundation in fact, except that the street has not yet been opened, and that no blame whatever is to be attached to any of the city officials or the member of Council connected with the matter.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR CALLOW had but two common cases yesterday morning.

MESSRS. JONES & SMITH were before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday morning.

FORTY-EIGHT cases were disposed of by the Mayor yesterday morning. Of that number six were sent to the Work House.

BEFORE Alderman McMasters Jeremiah Cooper, charged with Quinn Quigley, his son-in-law, with deserting his wife. Warrant issued.

PAT MCCARROL was yesterday committed to jail by Alderman Crist, of Allegheny, on charge of desertion preferred by his wife.

ALDERMAN THOMAS yesterday committed Samuel Adair to jail to answer the charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife.

JOHN ROBERTS was yesterday sent to the Work House for a two months term, on charge of larceny by bailee, of which he was convicted at the last term of court.

DANIEL CROWLEY, a boy about fourteen years of age, was yesterday committed to jail for court by Alderman O'Donnell, on a charge of stealing twenty dollars from a saloon.

Two boys were observed yesterday morning in the attempt to steal mellons from a stand in the Diamond, Allegheny, one of them named Seville was arrested but the other escaped.

NATHAN DUNNIGAN made an information before Alderman O'Donnell, charging Frank Schrimps with keeping a bawdy house at No. 433 Liberty street. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

JOSEPH FAIRFAX yesterday made information before Alderman McMasters, charging Henry Butler with the larceny of a pair of pants, and a calico dress valued at $16. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing.

CHRISTY BRADFORD, who assaulted Officer Harrison on Thursday night in the lock-up, was fined fifty dollars and costs yesterday by the Mayor. In default of payment he was sent to the Work House thirty days.

BEFORE Alderman Taylor, H. M. Butler made an information against —— Miller, whom he charges with the larceny of a railroad ticket from New York to Dayton, two dollars in cash, and a pocket book. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

THE MAYOR received word yesterday afternoon that about thirty boys were swimming in the Monongahela river near the Gas Works. A squad of police was sent to arrest them, but when they arrived the bathers had come out of the water, dressed and disappeared.

YESTERDAY Patrick McNannis made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging John Doyle with assault and battery. The deponent alleges that he was employed by the defendant, who is a baker, and that because he refused to get up at 2 o'clock A. M. he knocked him out of the shop. A warrant was issued.

BIRMINGHAM.

Churches—Ministerial Association—Politics.

New churches and church improvements seem to be the order of the day. The South Pittsburgh M. E. Church will soon be completed. The Saint John's Catholic Church, on Fourteenth street, is being enlarged and much improved. The Second Methodist (non-episcopal) Church, on Twenty-third street, East Birmingham, will be dedicated, D. V., on Sabbath the 11th inst., with appropriate religious services. The fourth session of the "Ministerial Association" of the Pittsburgh district was held in the First Methodist Church of this place, on the 1st and 2nd inst. Revs. McKeever, Day, Rutledge, Westfall, Gregory, Davis, Philips and others were present and participated in the exercises. On Thursday and Friday evenings important and interesting Sunday School meetings were held, and ably addressed by the ministers and friends of the Association.

Political meetings seem to be warming up on the Grant side. The "Liberal Republicans" have not fet, we believe, secured an organization to advance their political ends. We think that the "Philosopher's" friends here are like angel's visits: "few and far between." Amen! So may it be!!

X.

Rare Chance for Speculation.

have for sale 19 acres of ground, beautifully situated, only three minutes' walk from R. R. station, and only one mile from city line. Price low. RICH. H. HUGHES,

No. 124 Smithfield street,

TTHS Opposite New City Hall.

The Ink with which the GAZETTE is printed is manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of this city. Our pressman says he has never used any he liked so well. tf

The American Buttonhole and Overseaming Machine still increases in popularity among housekeepers, who are anxious to get the best machine on the market. The office of Mr. James Esuy, agent of the American, is at No. 178 Liberty street, and parties contemplating the supply of their homes with sewing machines should not fail to look in at this place and see the American at work. That is the best method of deciding upon its merits.

Success is the test of merit, and the success which has attended the establishment of Messrs. Workman & Davis, our popular home carriage manufacturers, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, is the best evidence of the character of their work.

Fine Stationary.

Those in quest of Elegant Note Paper and Envelopes should visit the establishment of Messrs. Jno. W. Fittock and Co.,

76 5th Avenue

opposite the Post Office.

And examine there New Stock of Fine Stationary recently received. Consisting of Alex Pisic & Sons Joynsons, Laronde, Joubert, Lacroix and Angouleme Manufacture, and comprising all the new style in the popular and delicate tints known as

Azure	Violette
Clal D'Hiver	Rowgatre
Undine	Umber
Green	Rose
Blue	Camee
Mikado	Silver Gray

Invitation and visiting Cards Cream laid and in all the popular tints.

Special attention paid to the initialeng of papers, Working of Monograms Crisp and Card Plates, also Engraving of Monograms, Cuts, Initials, Card and Wedding plates, and the printing of visiting Cards and Invitations of all descriptions.

Drop into the Boston One Price Clothing Store to-day. No. 95 Smithfield street and get a summer suit. The hot weather is not all over yet.

Spring Wagons and Barouches, buggies and carriages, buck and road wagons, heavy vehicles for transportation uses, are all manufactured by Messrs. Workman & Davis, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

Thousands of young men who have patronized the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street. The present season can testify to the satisfaction they have received in every instance.

Make your purchases of clothing at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street, and you will always get stylish suits and at the very lowest rates.

Nobby road wagons containing strength with style and easy running, can be had at the bazaar of Messrs. Workman, Davis & Co., Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

The best goods in the market—all well-made, stylish in appearance and comfortable in set—can be had at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL.

In these days, when the Sunday School cause is so prominent in all denominations, which are very often wholly managed, by the very persons, who ought to be taught instead of teaching and leading others, it is refreshing to call attention to the sensible views of the *Liberal Christian*, insisting that the time has fully come for more systematic and solid teaching, instead of this "hap-hazard" state of instruction, which requires little more knowledge in the teacher than in the pupil. In fact, we know some scholars, who have more sense and knowledge, than their teachers. It is to be regretted, that so many teachers in our Sunday Schools are unfitted by experience, training and grace, to hold the responsible position of teacher. Many superintendents seem to be oblivious of the changed condition of things that, instead of Sunday Schools being a place to get instruction by persons too poor to avail themselves of week-day instruction, the institution to a considerable extent has become a substitute for home teaching and parental guidance, and as the *Christian Union* says: "An apparatus for imparting religious and other religious impressions quite independently of the pupil." We recur again to the opinion of the *Liberal Christian*, to our mind a very orthodox view from a "Broad Church" journal, which says: "We shall have no progress until the whole business of equipped, and suitable, and older, and more experienced, and more profoundly religious, teachers is rightly settled."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Presbyterian Banner* lately introduced more christian benevolence, and a better support of the ministry. Another correspondent replies through the *Banner*, in a kind of temper and spirit that few members of any churches will approve. We clip the following: "I attended, the past years there has scarcely a Sabbath but money has been the drive. When shall there be an end to this abuse and false teaching? I think that nothing but the lovers of the famous Donald of giving money being worship. Sixty years ago ministers preached twice a day week days and three times Sabbath, and got no more for preaching than a man got for any other labor. By your tale it takes a dozen a week to write a sermon to a live congregation on Sabbath, and then he wants from five to ten times what he could earn at hard labor. If ministers were as industrious in our days, and got only the amount they could earn at hard labor, there is more money paid into the Lord's treasury yearly, than would preach the Gospel to all the world.

THE general eldership of the "Church of God," formerly known as the Winebrennarians, met in triennial meeting at Mount Carroll, Illinois. We learn by announced the fact, but we find in the *Christian Intelligencer* some interesting particulars worthy of being reproduced. The denomination is a branch of the Great Baptist Family, organized in 1830, by John Winebrenner, formerly a minister of the German Reformed Church. The people are sometimes called, from the name of the founder, Winebrennarians. They believe in "three positive ordinances of perpetual standing in the Church—viz.: Baptism, Feet-washing, and the Lord's Supper." Baptism is by immersion, the Lord's Supper is administered in the evening, and the communicants maintain a sitting posture. Their Church government is a mixture of Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. The churches are independent, but within certain bounds they are united in confederations called "elderships," which meet annually, and which consists of delegates from the annual eldership meets once in three years.

DR. PHILIP SCHAFF, who has been acting in behalf of the American Branch of the Evangelical Alliance, has succeeded in getting the French Branch to agree to appoint delegates to the general meeting of the Alliance, to be held in New York, in the fall of 1873. It required a good deal of persuasion to get the French Protestants to be willing to meet with their German Protestant brethren, even on the platform of the Evangelical Alliance.

A MINISTER'S view of the political situation is worth something, especially the words of the eloquent Rev. Dr. Sears, who closes an article on the *Religious Magazine* thus: "Both's bullet made us clasp Lincoln more closely to our hearts, and forget his follies. Sumner's ruthless attack will make the country regard Grant with more warmer gratitude, and be more jealous than ever of his fame."

THE *Methodist* suggests that there is room for improvement in the topics chosen for discussion in Young Men's Christian Association Conventions: "How shall a Bible class be conducted?" is very well, but 'How shall a young man in this lying and cheating generation be honest?' is a question that goes clear to the roots of character."

REV. MR. PENTECOST, who baptized Miss Smiley, the Quakeress preacher, has been severely condemned by some Baptist friends for the act, without requiring that she should unite with a Baptist church. He maintains that, in New Testament times, believers were baptized without reference to membership in any local church.

THE *Kirchenfreund*, a Lutheran paper, referring to the few German preachers graduating from the English educational institutions, says: "We Germans, German ministers and German congregations, must be careful to preserve to our children and our descendants that Church life which we have learned to hold dead."

DR. J. P. NEWMAN, chaplain of the United States Senate, formerly pastor of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal church, Washington City, in view of the election of Dr. Eddy, as one of the Missionary Bishops, appointed to this church last March, is likely to be tasitled to supply that pulpit for several months.

REV. JAMES B. DUNN, of the Beach street Church, Boston, we believe, is not regarded as a sensational preacher, of the Talmadge style, and yet we are informed that camp-stools in his church are in requisition, notwithstanding his exile from the city of many and the excessive heat.

JUDGE WILLIAMS, of the Circuit Court, of Chicago, overruled the demurrer filed by the defendants in the Cheney case, and refused to grant a temporary injunction, restraining the vestryman from dividing the funds of the parish to the support of the depraved rectors.

THE Titusville Presbyterians, to indicate their progressive views—the session of the church having just passed—elected to elect two elders for two years, and two for four.

THE *Presbyterian* says twenty one of the Boston congregational churches contributed $23,271 74 to the American Board of Foreign Missions for the year just closed.

THE Baptist Sunday-school and Bible classes of Chicago, have already in thousand scholars, and a corps of between five hundred and six hundred teachers.

IT is stated that six Swedish Luthern churches were dedicated during June in the States of Illinois, New York and Pennsylvania.

LOCAL.

SABBATH evening services have been resumed at Christ M. E. Church.

SUNDAY SCHOOL picnics are now the order of the day in the churches.

REV. DR. BETTINGER, of Sewickely, has arrived home from his European tour.

REV. T. H. HANNA, Pastor of the Second U. P. Church, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow.

REV. C. W. SMITH, of the Arch Street M. E. Church, Allegheny, summers at Connelsville.

J. W. SLOAN, D. D. will preach in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow forenoon.

THE regular "childrens' meeting" will be held in the Union M. E. church, Allegheny, to-morrow.

REV. E. R. JONES, of Ames chapel, has moved his quarters to Hazelwood during the summer months.

TWELVE of fourteen young men, which graduated lately, in Muhlenberg College (Lutheran,) have the ministry in view.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON spent the last ten days among his friends in Pittsburgh, but did not preach in any of the churches.

REV. DR. HOLMES will preach in the Penitentiary chapel to-morrow morning. The services will commence at eight o'clock.

REV. S. W. WITHERSPOON, of the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, is off on a pleasure trip. He will be absent from his charge about a month.

REV. DR. WALLACE, who preached in our city last Sunday and Rev. W. G. Morehead have gone to Boston on business connected with the church.

REV. WM. FULTON, of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, has been quite unwell for some days past. He was unable to occupy his pulpit last Sabbath.

REV. C. A. DICKEY, of the First Presbyterian Church, formerly of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, has been spending a couple of weeks with his friends in Allegheny.

REV. W. G. MOREHEAD, of Xenia, Ohio, has declined the call to the pastorate of the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, much to the disappointment of the congregation.

THE "camp meeting" fever peomises to be very high among Methodists this season. The Leetsdale meeting, which opens August 13, is the first to commence in this vicinity.

THE first Sabbath in August is the day set forth by the Methodist (Protestant) Church for the taking up of a collection in favor of Sunday schools for the use of the Board of Ministerial Education.

THE corner stone of the Second Lutheran Church on Pride street, Sixth ward, will be laid to-morrow afternoon, at 2½ o'clock. Rev. Wentzell, Rev. Laird, Rev. Roads and Rev. Gilbert will officiate.

REV. GEORGE FRASER, of Greenville, Illinois, has just been elected Professor of Mental and Moral Science in Washington and Jefferson College, and Dunlap J. McAdams, Esq., of Carrollton, Ohio, Professor of Latin, in place of Prof. Wood transferred to another chair.

THE Second Methodist church on Twenty-third street, East Birmingham, will be dedicated on Sabbath August 11. Rev. G. G. Westfall will preach in half-past ten A. M. I. W. McKeever will preach at three P. M. and James Robinson at half-past seven in the evening.

THE Reverend Matthew Gailey, who has for several Sabbaths been preaching in the First M. E. Church, Oak alley, near Liberty, with great satisfaction to those who heard him, will preach to-morrow in the same place at 10½ in the morning and at *three* o'clock in the afternoon. Those desiring to hear Mr. Gailey would do well to attend, as he returns to Philadelphia on Monday next.

THE SECOND GERMAN Evangelical Lutheran congregation, which for nearly a quarter of a century occupied the church on the corner of Sixth avenue and Grant street, intend to-morrow at half past two o'clock, to lay the corner stone of a new church, on Pride street, below Fifth avenue. We are informed that the religious exercises will be conducted, both in the German and English languages, and that Rev. Dr. Passavant and Rev. S. Laird will deliver addresses.

THERE will be another effort made by the Second U. P. Church (Allegheny) on next Tuesday week to elect a pastor. At a meeting of the session on Thursday night last it was so ordered. It it understood that all the candidates voted for at the first meeting, Messrs. Johnson, Robinson, Mathews and Sankey, will be brought up again, and perhaps the number will be increased by Dr. Wallace, of Monmouth College. It is probable that this meeting and like those that preceded it will be very spirited as there is considerable manifested in regard to the matter.

PERSONAL LOCALS.

ROBERT PITCAIRN is watering at Cape May.

MR. M. GRAFF and family are at Cape Island.

W. H. EWING and John Chislett are at Cape May.

MR. ALEX. MCKAIG has returned from California.

REV. Scovel when last heard from was in Russia.

MAJ. E. MONTOOTH is rusticating at Long Branch.

JOSIAH COHEN, Esq. and family are at Long Branch.

MANAGER ELLSLER is summering at Long Branch.

BISHOP DOMENIC is rusticating at Bedford Springs.

W. W. YOUNG will spend the heated term at Cape May.

MR. DAVID AIKEN and family are pleasuring at Long Branch.

GILBERT FETTERMAN, Esq., and family are in the mountains near Latrobe.

B. F. Jones, Esq. and family are at the Stockston House, Cape May.

HON. D. N. WHITE is a strong advocate of General Hartranft for Governor.

MR. WM. NIMICK is at Cape May where he stays during this and next month.

JOSEPH GAZZAM, Esq., will make Lake George his home during the warm weather.

MANAGER GOTTHOLD and wife are spending the summer at a quiet farm house on the Monongahela river.

MAJ. A. M. BROWN refuses to allow his name to be used by the Liberals for any office. He is for Grant and the whole ticket.

MR. S. S. SMITH, the popular and energetic representative of the GAZETTE, at Erie, Pa., always keeps a supply of our papers at his news stand, No. 620 State street. Those who wish all the news would do well to patronize him.

GENERALS BINNEY; Sargent, of Boston; Fairchild, Oglesby, Hawley; Averill, of Minnesota; Woodford, of New York; and Garfield, of Ohio; Henry Wilson; Governor C. C. Carpenter, of Iowa; A. P. Chipman, Colonel R. D. Mussey, ex-Governor E. D. Morgan, Major Bullard, and H. M. Dalrymple, are the gentlemen announced to speak during the Soldiers Convention to be held here.

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The latest styles in men and boy's wear at the Boston One Price Clothing Store, No. 95 Smithfield street.

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of Messrs. C. COLEMAN & SON, on Marion avenue Allegheny, is turning out some of the best and best-finished work to be found in any American shop, East or West, including, *Farm, Southern*, and *Platform Spring Wagons*, and asa specialty, the *Combined Patent Self-Oiling Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon*, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness; also, all desorptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. Only the best materials used, and only the best workmen employed. Prices 15 to 25 per cent. lower than the East. All work